Pittsburgh WEEKLY Gazette.

VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

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PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 27, 1844

☞ The Post of yesterday has, what purports to be an extract from our paper of the 9th of March, in the following words:

"The Banks men claim his nomination as a matter of *right and justice*, the Irvin men claim his on account of his *piety temperance and business tact*; and the Markle men his on account of his having killed an Indian and drank spice-bush tea."

This is the most mean and despicable attempt to bolster up a falling cause which ever came under our notice. At first we could not imagine where the extract came from, but on searching carefully, we found it in a *letter from Harrisburgh*, from our regular correspondent, who was a *Banks* man. It was written *before* the nominations were made, but during the sitting of the Convention. Our correspondent, after giving an account of the Locofoco convention, *amuses* himself with a notice of the Whig convention, stating they were "looking daggers at each other," &c.. in which he has the language quoted in the extract. We did not approve of this or many other things said by our correspondent: but we gave him as much license as was consonant with proper freedom of opinion.

In the same paper in which the above letter is found, is an *editorial* article, in which the *honesty, capability* and *availability*, of Gen. Markle are dwelt upon at length, and our readers are congratulated upon his nomination. Why did not the Post publish this? Why search out a letter from Harrisburgh, and take an extract from its connection and endeavor to palm it upon the public as an editorial, or as our opinion.

Never, in the whole history of the press has there been seen more concentrated meanness, deception and falsehood, than in the Pittsburgh Morning Post. The men who would be guilty of such a dirty little trick as this, would stop at nothing else. It is of a piece, however, with all the other conduct of that contemptible sheet towards this paper.

We observe that the ass who edits the American, has copied the article from the Post. This was to be expected. It is not the first time he has gathered up the filth of the Post editors whom he so closely fashions after. He makes a good hod-carrier for such men.

TO CATHOLICS.

Some few members of the Catholic Church have seen proper to discontinue our paper. Of this we do not complain. If any person is dissatisfied with our sheet, no one questions his right to give it up. But we think these persons have mistaken the matter at issue. We war with no man's religious opinions, considered as mere matters of faith. We quarrel with no man for holding to the dogmas of the Church of Rome. He may go to confession, to mass, perform all the genuflexions and penances enjoined upon him by his church, or do any other acts required of him as a good Catholic, and he shall never meet with any hindrance from us. Our paper being political in its character, we confine ourself to matters relating to politics, and to religious and civil rights. We leave mere matters of *faith* to sectarian papers. We only war with the Catholic church as far as she wars against civil and religious liberty and the rights of man. This, as a political paper, we have a right to do. This we shall do, maugre all opposition. And it seems strange to us that any American citizen, although never so zealous a Catholic, should complain of the exercise of this right. If any one can convince us that the genius and spirit of the Roman Catholic Church is not inimical to civil and religious liberty, if they can point to any Catholic country where these privileges are enjoyed, or ever have been enjoyed; if they can convince us that an *infallible* Church has *changed*, and that she *now* partakes not of the character all history attributes to her, then we may cease to oppose her encroachments upon the rights of man.

But we beg leave to ask those American Catholics who complain of our course to interpret for us the meaning of the following extracts from the Encyclical letter of Pope Gregory XVI, published from Rome in 1832. We ask them to tell us how this infallible letter of this infallible successor of St. Peter, and therefore the infallible doctrine of an infallible Church, can be reconciled with American notions of civil and religious liberty? We ask these American Catholics, if they hold such opinions, and if they think we do wrong in warring against them?

Gregory XVI. in his his Encyclical Letter of August 15th, 1832, says:

"From that polluted fountain of indifference flows that absurd and erroneous doctrine or rather raving, in favor and in defence of 'LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE' for which MOST PESTILENTIAL ERROR the course is opened by that entire and wild LIBERTY OF OPINION which is every were attempting the overthrow of civil and religious institutions; and which the unblushing impudence of some, has held forth as an advantage of religion."

"Hither tends that worst and NEVER SUFFICIENTLY TO BE EXECRATED AND DETESTED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, for the diffusion of all manner of writings, which some so loudly contend for and so actively promote."

"Nor can we augur more consoling consequences to religion and to Government, from the zeal of some to separate THE CHURCH FROM THE STATE, and to burst the bond which unites the PRIESTHOOD to the Empire. Now it is clear that this Union is dreaded by THE PROFANE LOVERS OF LIBERTY, only because it has never failed to confer prosperity on both."

Is any comment on these extracts necessary?

In another letter emanating from the same high source, we find these prohibiting words:—

"Moreover we CONFIRM and RENEW the decree recited above, delivered in former times by apostolical (?) authority AGAINST THE PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, READING AND POSSESSION OF BOOKS OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES TRANSLATED INTO THE MOTHER TONGUE."

"Given at Rome from Basilic of St. Peter, on the 8th of May, in the year 1844, and the fourteenth of our Pontificate.

(Signed,)
GREGORY XVI. S. P."

THE CONSPIRACY UNFOLDING!

The Beaver Argus of Wednesday contains the following extraordinary development.—The plot is unfolding. Let the people see to it.

We learn from good authority, that one of the Canal gentry, acknowledged a few evenings ago, in Bridgewater, THAT MR. SHUNK HAD COME OUT FROM HARRISBUGH, PURPOSELY TO RUN AS A *WESTERN* CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DECLARING THAT *HE WOULD RECEIVE EVERY CATHOLIC VOTE*, WHICH WOULD ELECT HIM. This man would boast of Mr. Shunk's success in his base attempt to enlist the whole Papal power in his favor, and glory in the subjugation of all the entire Protestant Church to the Holy See, if thereby it secured a continuance of party spoil and plunder. Thus arraying themselves on the side of Popery, and boasting of the cooperation of every Catholic voter, the Loco leaders may affect confidence of success; but they greatly mistake the sober sense of a People yet happily free from Papal despotism. The people indeed see every Catholic voter arrayed in favor of Francis R. Shunk, and they see and understand the cause in his pandering to Catholic prejudice, and the extirpation of the Bible as a book of instruction; but will this give him any claim upon their support? On the contrary, does he not deserve their universal execration? But this office holder is greatly mistaken in his estimate. He may depend upon it that the people will be aroused, and at the polls will thunder out their indignation in such a manner as to put to rout this new favorite of the Papacy and his whole brood of followers.

The Dispassionate Judgment of Lovers of the Bible.

The New York American, the editor of which, from his acknowledged abilities and dispassionate judgment, is able to view the subject in its proper light, takes the same view of Mr. Shunk's letter on the Bible in Schools that we do, and every true friend of the Bible and the Protestant religion in this country does. That paper, in copying Mr. Shunk's letter, makes the following remarks:

"THE BIBLE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It will be seen by the annexed letter that the Locofoco candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, IS PRACTICALLY OPPOSED TO THE USE OF THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS, although *theoretically* in favor of it. Such is the general inconsistency of Locofocoism."

The New York Express also notices Mr. Shunk's conduct with censure. The United States Gazette and Pennsylvania Inquirer, both Whig papers of Philadelphia, have not published Mr. Shunk's letter, or any thing relating to his conduct in the Catholic matter. They might at least let their readers see Mr. Shunk's own letter.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GEN. MARKLE---INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. D. N. White—In consequence of information received from Harrisburgh, that a report had been put in circulation at that place, that Gen. Markle is a Roman Catholic, I addressed a letter to the Rev. A. O Patterson, requesting a statement from him on the subject. After the receipt of Dr. Patterson's reply, I exhibited it to the Rev. Wm. Annan, of this city, editor of the Presbyterian Advocate, who, at my request, appended the statement which follows it. J. B. MILLER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURGH, Sep. 16, 1844.

Rev. A. O. PATTERSON:

Dear Sir—We have information here that some evil disposed persons have reported in the Eastern part of this State that Gen. Joseph Markle, Whig candidate for Governor, is a Roman Catholic. You sir, I understand, were for several years the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Sewickley, at which Gen. Markle and his family were attendants. I am informed also, that you were on terms of intimacy with Gen. Markle, and were a part of the time an inmate of his family. It is due to Gen. Markle, and to truth and justice, that this charge against him should be refuted; and I have ventured to appeal to you, who are so well qualified to speak on the subject, to state your knowledge of his religious principles and such facts within your knowledge, as will put the public right on the subject.

I am yours, &c.,
J. B. MILLER.

NEW LISBON, O., Sept. 20th, 1844.

J. B. MILLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 16th inst. has been received and I hasten to reply.

You say that "some evil disposed persons have circulated a report in Eastern Penna., that Gen. Joseph Markle, the Whig candidate for Governor in that State, is a Roman Catholic." and request me to state my knowledge of his religious principles. I am not a *politician*, and it is with great reluctance that I appear before the public in any form in connexion with that subject. The conviction however that it is *due to truth and justice*, without regard to party politics, induces me to comply with your request.

What credit or discredit may be attached to the report referred to, in the community where it is circulated, I know not, but sir, I can most confidently assure you that Gen. Markle is neither by parentage, education, or principle a Roman Catholic, and I think it is by no means probable he ever will be as his sympathies have never tended that way. Having been for *fourteen years* pastor of the church in which Gen. Markle and his family regularly worshipped—having been a part of that time an inmate in his family, and having had repeated and free conversations with him in regard to his feelings and views on the subject of religion, I am prepared to assure you that he is a decided and zealous friend of the great principles of the Reformation. His house, his heart and his purse are ever open to the advocates of those principles. I can testify from experience and observation; having frequently shared the General's hospitality, and having on one occasion, for two years been an inmate in his family, and kindly entertained, for which he declined a remuneration.

Such portions of this very hasty and imperfect letter as may be deemed necessary in defence of truth, you are at liberty to use, but in these days of political excitement I prefer that my name be not used, if it can be conveniently dispensed with, In much haste,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
A. O. PATTERSON.

Rev. Wm. Annan's Statement.

Having succeeded the writer of the foregoing letter as pastor of the church which Gen. Markle and family regularly attend. I deem it only due to truth and justice to say, that the statements given are in perfect accordance with my convictions of the facts in the case. From several years acquaintance and intercourse as a religious teacher, I feel the most entire and unhesitating assurance that the General is not a Roman Catholic either in principle or by profession, but that he is a firm friend of the great truths and principles of the Reformation from Popery.

WM. ANNAN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1844.

FRANK IF NOT POLITIC.—The N. Y. Evening Post the leading Locofoco paper in New York, supporting Polk and Dallas, throws off all disguise about the Tariff. On Thursday evening it had the following paragraph:

When the democracy reassumes the reins of power the KNELL of the bank and of the FATAL TARIFF OF 1842 IS SOUNDED. When the obsequies of these monsters are for the last time and forever performed, the question of Texas will become one of great interest and importance.

The "Tariff of '42" to be killed and buried as a monster! and then Texas to come up.

Hear it friends of the Tariff—hear it enemies to Annexation!

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

TO MECHANICS, FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

A PLAIN VIEW OF A VEXED QUESTION ADDRESSED TO PLAIN MEN.

No. 2

I have already addressed you at some length, and if an apology were required for this second appeal it may be found in the fact that you and I have great interests at stake, in the present struggle for the Presidency; that direct discussion of the important principles of the contest has been studiously avoided by the speakers of the Democratic party in our regions; and this, too, although the day is nigh which is to determine whether we are to have a Government headed by the friend and father of a Protective system, which we all agree is indispensable to the prosperity of the nation, or whether we are to have a government headed by a gentleman who is openly hostile to a Protective Tariff.

Pennsylvanians have their all at issue in this contest!

You flourish under a Protective Tariff, you must starve without it. Until American manufactures have attained a foot hold firm enough to withstand the pauper labor competition of Europe, you can live and thrive only by a recognition and the use of that great system of self protection which Henry Clay originated, which he has preserved, and which, since 1842 has lifted us out of prostration and peril to a condition of prosperity. This great source of your welfare is committed to the contest now going forward, and shall it be that we shall enter it without the fullest discussion? Surely not.

As the matter presents itself to my mind the interests of Pennsylvania and the success of Mr. Polk and his party are precisely antagonists. Deeply impressed with this view of the subject, I feel it to be of the utmost importance, that Pennsylvania shall not by her vote, endorse and approve the Anti-protection opinions of Col Polk. Let it not be said that Pennsylvania has stultified herself by promoting to the head of Government, a man whose boast it is that he "steadily and at all times opposed" Pennsylvania policy.

I need not dilate upon the folly of holding with one hand to a policy of vital import, and with the other adhering to an enemy of the self same policy, and striving to give him control over it. I have already endeavored to awaken you to the hazard of confiding the administration of the General Government to a man who is avowedly hostile to Protection of home labor. I have endeavored, moreover, and as I think successfully, to convince you that Col. Polk *is* thoroughly and openly opposed to a Protective Tariff. I could scarcely fail to establish that proposition since the evidence of it is fresh and indisputable, and I may add undisputed, as I have no where seen even in his partizan press the attempt made to impeach the genuineness of that extract from his Jackson, Tennessee, speech made on the 3d April, 1843, which I spread before you in my first appeal. This extract comprehends a declaration at once so definite and doctrinal that I am tempted for the sake of clearness to repeat it

"The difference between the Whig party "and myself is, whilst they are the advocates "of distribution and a protective tariff—measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country and especially to the "interests of the planting states. I have steadily and at all times opposed both."

Had Mr. Polk written volume upon volume on this subject he could not more distinctly and emphatically have declared his hostility to you. Let it be borne in mind that this declaration was made last year, after Mr. Clay had withdrawn from the United States Senate and after the passage of the present Tariff law—Let it also be borne in mind that this declaration of hostility to protection was made during a canvass for the Governorship of Tennessee, for which Mr. Polk was a candidate, and mark that this contest in Tennessee was openly conducted upon the issues, Clay, Tariff and U. S Bank, on the part of the Whigs and by the Democrats in opposition: and it was I believe the very first local contest subsequent to that of 1840 in which these National issues were boldly and broadly tried.

These points kept in view, Col. Polk's avowal just quoted, was, in fact, as in effect, a declaration against Henry Clay, distinctly recognizing him and his party, (for it was then evident that he was to lead the Whig party in 1844) as identified with distribution and a protective tariff, which Mr. Polk always opposed. This testimony to the fact that the Whig party are the advocates of distribution and a protective tariff is at this moment of great value. Not that there is room for a candid or intelligent man to doubt, but because the audacity and ingenuity of the Democratic speakers and printers in our State are gravely engaged in the attempt to prove that their party is just as zealous in behalf of a protective tariff as the Whigs are. In reply to this most absurd pretension, it should be quite sufficient to quote James K. Polk their candidate for President, who, so lately as last year, over and over again defined his position to be one of hostility to the whole policy of protection, and in defining his own, accurately defined the position of the party, he now leads to battle.

In the quotation I have made heretofore, Mr. Polk did not simply declare *his own hostility* to a protective Tariff, but frankly admitted that *the Whig party was favorable* to it. Again, in an address to the people of Tennessee, at Winchester, May 29, 1843, Col. Polk says: "In the present canvass for Governor, I had avowed MY OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF "ACT OF THE LAST WHIG CONGRESS "as being highly protective in its character, "and not designed by its authors as a revenue "measure. I HAD AVOWED MY OPINION IN MY "PUBLIC SPEECHES, THAT THE INTERESTS OF "THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE "PRODUCING AND EXPORTING STATES, REQUI-"RED ITS REPEAL!"

Will the democratic presses and speakers dare now to deny that James K. Polk is hostile to the system of protection, and is pledged in *hostility to the existing Tariff law?*

Will the Democratic presses and speakers impeach the *veracity* of James K. Polk and say that in thus charging the Whig party with being favorable to a protective tariff, he wilfully uttered falsehood? I presume they will not.

Will the Democratic presses and speakers impeach the *intelligence* of their candidate for President, and say that in thus affirming the Whigs to be friendly to a Protective Tariff he made a stupid blunder and asserted falsehood because he was too ignorant to detect his error? I presume they will not.

The conclusion, then, is inevitable, and I proclaim it as certified by the loftiest authority our antagonists can produce, that of their own candidate for President of the United States. I proclaim it as attested by Thomas H. Benton himself*; that the Whig party advocate a Protective Tariff, and James K. Polk is opposed to it.

Do you hear that, mechanics and farmers of Pennsylvania? Do you hear that *working democrats?* and especially to the democrats do I address myself. You are cooly invited, in this contest, to lend a helping hand to your own destruction. You are invited to cast your votes for a man who is thus declared hostile to your best interests, hostile to the success of your prosperity! Will you accept the invitation?

What are you offered in consideration of the self sacrifice? What but Polk and Texas!—Polk and Texas are to compensate you for the abandonment of Clay and the Tariff!

A respectable but scarcely eminent man, for the very first man of his nation, I had almost said for the first man of the age in which he lives—a man whose honorable career is inseparable from the history of his country during last five and thirty years. Polk for Clay!

An empty word for that wise and substantial policy which, without inflicting injury upon any portion of the Union, secures to us of Pennsylvania, as to other States, employment, the liberal rewards of prosperous industry, smiling peace and plenty. Texas for the Tariff!

Said I Texas was an empty word? Ah would it were no more. But in the event of Mr. Polk's election, committed as he is for "*immediate annextaion*," is it an empty word! Let us say nothing of the war to which the measure would expose us, but look at the sweeping enlargement of the boundaries of slavery and the slave trade. Ho! a new land of bondage for the afflicted dark race; new slave states springing for shelter beneath the shadow of the American Declaration of Independence. New forgers of new fetters for the poor black; new collars with many prongs for the necks of absconding mothers; new shackles for the rebellious limbs of the boy that will not bleed uncomplaining under the driver's whip; new stores of agony for the aching hearts that beat under the ill-fated black skin. *Is* Texas nothing? Yet you are offered Texas for your Tariff, and nothing beyond Texas.

Think of these things, fellow citizens, fellow Pennsylvanians, and decide whether *party* attachments ought to control your votes adversely to your own interests, the interests and happiness of your wives and children, aye, and above all, against the interests and honor of your country

A WHIG OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

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*See Benton's speech in the Senate on the Tariff, April 25, 1844, where that distinguished man says: "The Presidential election involves the fate of the Tariff" of 1842!!

"BROWNSVILLE FREE PRESS."—This is the title of a new Whig paper, just started at Brownsville, Pa., by A. H. Shaw. We wish brother Shaw success in the good cause.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 28, 1844

☞ The Washington Standard publishes some statements which show that John C. Calhoun can and does descend to petty meanness far beneath his reputation.—A short time since a Whig in Washington city made up a list of Polk's votes in the House of Representatives and had it certified by a U. S. Justice of the Peace in the District. As is customary he then applied to Mr. C. for his certificate to the fact that the Justice was really one under the Government, but Mr. C. utterly refused to grant it. On the other hand some time since a Locofoco thought proper to procure a certificate that Mr. Clay had been bound over to keep the peace when challenged by King of Alabama. A like application was made to Mr. Calhoun as to the standing of the Justice, and he furnished it with all the formality necessary to a treaty. Who would have thought Mr. C. would be guilty of such despicable littleness

☞ When the Messenger was sent from Washington city to the Hermitage to notify Andrew Jackson Donelson of his appointment the outfit of $4500 was sent also. The Government is very paternal to Mr. D. How does it know he will accept? Or did Old Hickory beg an appointment in advance for his adopted son.

MR. BIRNEY OPPOSED TO A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The following communication was handed to us yesterday:

To Lewis Woodson, N. B. Craig, Dr. H. Hannen, Dr. Pettit, Wm. Larimer, A. Sutton, R Errett, W. E. Austin, James McMasters and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been informed by one of you that a letter from Mr. Birney, on the subject of the Tariff, is in your possession, allow me to inquire of you why it has been delayed from the public eye so long. The subject it purports to treat is, at this moment, one of grave importance to the voters of Pennsylvania, and as the author is one of the aspirants to the Presidential office, would it not be well to enlighten his friends as far as possible upon this interesting topic of national policy.

ABOLITION.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1844.

By yesterday's mail we received the Liberty Herald, published at Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, which supports Mr. Birney, which paper contains Mr. Birney's letter on the Tariff. On reading the letter we were not surprised that the gentlemen addressed in the above note had '*delayed* so long" to publish it. The letter is addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, of this city, and is anything but favorable to Protection. The editor of the Herald, in introducing it to his readers, remarks:—"It will be seen that Mr. Birney is in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, but NOT A PROTECTIVE TARIFF for the sustenance or encouragement of any particular interest."

The letter is dated Lower Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 5, 1844, and is in answer to one of July 12. The Tariff citizens of this region will understand why this letter has been *hid so long*, and at last is published in a paper in Ohio. But to the letter itself. We must content ourself at present with extracts. He admits that revenue must be derived from customs and then says:

"A Tariff for Revenue, to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, will have to be the *Rule*." "Higher duties than are necessary for Revenue will never, I apprehend, become the policy of the country." "To insist on a protective tariff, then further than a revenue tariff can be made protective, is, as it seems to me, to oppose the natural—the constant, and therefore, in the end, the irresistible influence of principles that lie at the foundation of our political organization."

But now comes the part of the letter to which particular notice should be directed. It contains doctrine similar to that broached in different parts of the country, by some of our modern Philanthropists, whose charity begins abroad instead of at home. Here it is:

There are other circumstances too important to be passed by unnoticed. The uninterrupted peace that we have enjoyed with European nations, and that they have generally enjoyed among themselves for now more than a quarter of a century—the nearness into which this happy relation, aided by the steam engine, has brought us and them—the constancy of our mutual intercourse with them—the sympathy and co-operation that this intercourse has already brought about among the good and the learned among ourselves and in other countries, in the pursuits of humanity, literature and science—the ties that it has created by marriages and in business of almost every name and description—ties that, under its influence, are multiplying and strengthening themselves every day—all, all contribute to arouse and foster our DISCONTENT at being compelled to pay, at New York or Philadelphia, DOUBLE PRICE for articles made in Birmingham or Lyons, MERELY TO ENCOURAGE, COMPARATIVELY, A VERY FEW IN OUR COUNTRY TO ENGAGE IN THE COMPETITION TO PRODUCE THEM. It is true, that these [illegible] are almost imperceptible in their processes—but they are, on that account, the harder to be resisted. They may be SLOW auxiliaries, but unless I am greatly deceived as to their POWER, they will be found SURE ones, in removing the obstacles yet remaining in the way of LABOR every where receiving all that it can justly lay claim to.

We think the laboring men of Pittsburgh will be rather hard to convince that they ought to be content to work for *ten cents* a day, because the policy of the British Government has compelled the workingmen of Manchester, of Birmingham, to *starve* at such wages. Neither is it true that we have to pay *double price* for every article made in Europe to encourage our own artizans. A protective Tariff, by encouraging competition in our country has actually *cheapened* the price of many articles, and nearly all have improved in quality.

In conclusion, Mr. Birney has the following paragraph on the Tariff of 1842, which is all he says upon that subject:

A single remark I beg to add to what I have said on the tariff. I am opposed to all rash legislation, or to violent changes in the existing order of things when lawful interests have become implacated with it. Were I now a member of Congress, I should oppose the repeal of the present tariff, before it was fairly and fully tried. It it should be found to work well for the country, and the country generally were satisfied with it, I should continue to support it. In this case, MY THEORY WOULD BE PROVED FALSE BY FACTS—against which no theory ought to be maintained. But should it work ill for the country, and there should be a growing discontent with it, I SHOULD FAVOR ITS REDUCTION TO THE REVENUE STANDARD—but so gradually, that all the interests involved in it might, in the highest possible degree be saved from loss.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Exactly. The election of Mr. Clay will put the Tariff on a firm foundation, when we doubt not Mr. Birney's "THEORY" will be sufficiently exploded to satisfy even him, though we should think almost any reasonable man would be satisfied with it now.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The conduct of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, in relation to the Catholics, and his expressed opinions in relation to the Bible, is meeting with the execrations of the press all through the state. This palladium of Liberty cannot [illegible] while their liberties are menaced in such a glaring manner. The Berks county Journal says:

MR. SHUNK'S PERFORMANCES.—Outside will be found some extracts from Pittsburgh papers which place Mr Shunk in no very enviable light. He stands a chance of being equally DESPISED by high-minded Catholics and Protestants.—Most of the latter would sooner vote at once for a true Catholic than for a TRUCKLING, TIME-SERVING, POPULARITY-SEEKING, HALF-PROTESTANT.

The Beaver Argus says:

Mr. SHUNK has thrown himself into the arms of the Romish Church, calculating upon the subserviency of Locofocoism to follow and sustain him in his new alliance. That he relies upon the papal power to secure his election is plainly seen in his own letter, written some twelve days ago, wherine he says that "*where there is difference with regard to the use of the* BIBLE "*as a school book, it is well not to insist upon its use for that purpose!*" Thus at the demand of a single Catholic in each school district, Mr. Shunk may be considered as pledged to exclude THE BIBLE as a book of instruction throughout the Commonwealth, thus breaking down the great barrier to the progress of Romanism, which grasps at all civil and religious power! These are alarming facts for the people. The crisis is at hand, and it must be met fearlessly and with determination, by those who see the dangerous consequences to result from the success of this new alliance of Church and State.

The issue heretofore confined to the more important cities, is now made up for Pennsylvania. Let the Papacy triumph in the person of Francis R. Shunk, and no man can anticipate the disastrous consequences which may result to our glorious Union. Freemen, you have a short time to resist this new and unholy combination; but rally to the rescue!—spare no effort, we pray you, give your time and your energies to avert impending evils.

The Lancaster Sentinel and Union says:

Mr. Shunk has written another letter making the fourth within a few days, in reference to the charge made against him of having declared his opposition to the reading of the Bible in public schools. In that letter he has the audacity TO ADMIT THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGE AND DEFEND THE OUTRAGEOUS MEASURE.

We are not in the habit of canting about the Bible nor about religion. But we have been taught to view it as a sacred book, and that the welfare, if not the very existence of society depends upon the principles of morality which it teaches. If the Bible be a good book and its principles and doctrines calculated to promote our well being, where, we would ask, can it be used with more certain and lasting advantage than in our common schools among the youth of our country? If its precepts are not impressed upon them when at school when will they be! Will not the very fact of its being excluded from school weaken the reverence for it, by creating the impression on the young minds THAT A BOOK WHICH IS NOT FIT TO BE READ BY THEM IN SCHOOL IS NOT FIT TO BE READ ANY WHERE? And yet FRANCIS R. SHUNK who, if he is elected Governor, will have the appointing of the Superintendant of Common Schools, who, of course will carry out the opinions and measures of the power to which he owes his office—this man we say, has declared himself IN FAVOR OF EXPELLING THIS HOLY BOOK FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS when the perents of any scholar SHALL OBJECT TO ITS BEING READ?

Now let the peoplo of Pennsylvania ask themselves if they are prepared to see a man elected governor of this commonwealth who has avowed such sentiments as these. If they are, why, go and vote for Francis R Shunk, if not, vote for GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.

The Pensacola Gazette, speaknig of the arrival at Vera Cruz of the Hon Wilson Shannon, our Minister to Mexico, says:—

In the reception of Mr S by the authorities of Vera Cruz there was nothing indicative of ill-feeling towards our country. On the contrary he was treated with the ceremony and honors due to his character as envoy from a great people.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writing on the same subject, says:—

Mr Shannon was greeted with a warmer reception by the authorities of Vera Cruz than was ever tendered to a charge d' Affairs from the United States at any former period

NEW PAPER.—A new religious paper has just been issued in this city, entitled the "*Protestant Unionist.*" It is edited by Walter Scott and Robt. H Forrester, and neatly printed by Johnston & Stockton. The editors we believe belong to the "Disciples"—generally known as "Campbellites". It publishes the Pope's late Bull against the Bible, in the first number.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

CATHOLICIS--OATH OF THE JESUITS.

MR D. N. WHITE:—Had not the editors of the Post disgraced their sheet with a *personal* attack on *private* character, I should not have exposed POLITICAL PAPACY any further at the present time.

It will be borne in mind that the Pope claims to be SUPREME, and vested with "PLENITUDE OF POWER." By the 21st section of the Bull, published in the Gazette of Wednesday, it was clearly shown that the CIVIL power is held subject to the ECCLESIASTICAL. To show the abject servility instilled into the minds of the pupils of the Roman Catholic Schools where Popery reigns triumphant, I subjoin a few of the questions and answers of the Catechism, published by special order at Wilna, in 1832, and taught by the Catholic priests in the Schools of Poland

"Ques 3 What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to practice towards him?

Ans. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love and prayer, the whole being comprised in the words worship and fidelity.

Ques. 4. Wherein does this worship consist, and how should it be manifested?

Ans. By the most unqualified reverence in WORDS, GESTURES, DEMEANOR, THOUGHTS and ACTIONS.

Ques. 5. What kind of obedience do we owe him?

Ans. AN ENTIRE, PASSIVE AND UNBOUNDED OBEDIENCE IN EVERY POINT OF VIEW.

Ques. 6. In what consists the fidelity we owe to the Emperor?

Ans. In executing his commands most rigorously, WITHOUT EXAMINATION, in performing the duties he requires from us, and in doing everything willingly, WITHOUT MURMURING.

Ques 8. Is the service of his Majesty, the Emperor, obligatory on us?

Ans. Absolutely so: we should, if required, SACRIFICE OURSELVES IN COMPLIANCE WITH HIS WILL, BOTH IN A CIVIL AND MILITARY CAPACITY, AND IN WHATEVER MANNER HE DEEMS EXPEDIENT."

I trust we have but few Catholics among us who would consent to have this Catechism taught in our Schools, yet the Pope and Jesuits will force it upon us whenever they have the power.

Did our enlightened Catholic citizens fully understand the designs of the hierarchy upon the United States, they would come to the rescue as readily as Protestants. And why do they not understand them? Because they are under the instruction of Jesuits, who are OATH BOUND not to divulge them. Some of the maxims of the Pope are, that "ignorance is the mother of devotion: that no faith is to be kept with heretics: that the end justifies the means."

For the information of all concerned, I subjoin the oath taken by every Jesuit before he enters upon the duties of his office.

THE OATH.

"I, A. B., now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St John Baptist, the holy apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the saints and sacred host of heaven, and to you my ghostly father, do declare from my heart, WITHOUT MENTAL RESERVATION, that his holiness Pope Urban* is Christ's Vicar-General, and is the true and only head of the Catholic or universal church throughout the earth; and that by the virtue of the keys of binding, and loosing given to his holiness by my Savior Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths, and governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed: therefore to the utmost of my power, I shall, and will defend this doctrine, and his holiness' rights and customs, against all usurpers of the heretical (or Protestant) authority whatsoever; especially against the now pretended authority and Church of England, and all adherents, in regard that they, and she be usurpal and heretical, opposing the sacred mother church of Rome. I do renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince, or state, named Protestants, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare, that the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and of others of the name Protestants, to be damnable, and they themselves are damned, and to be damned, that will not forsake the same. I do further declare, that I will help, assist, and advise all or any of his holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, in England, Scotland and Ireland, or in any other territory or kingdom I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant's doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended powers, regal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare, that notwithstanding I am dispensed with, to assume any religion heretical, for the propogating of the mother-church's interest, to keep secret, and private all her agents' counsels from time to time, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing, or circumstance whatsoever: but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me, by you, my ghostly father, or any of this sacred convent.—All which, I, A B, do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed Sacrament, which I am now to receive, to perform, and on my part to keep inviolably: and do call all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these my real intentions, to keep this my oath. In testimony hereof, I take this most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist; and witness the same further with my hand and seal, in the face of this holy convent, this day of

An. Dom. &c.

The Jesuits were banished from England in 1606. They were expelled from France, A. D. 1764; from Spain and Sicily, A D 1767; from Portugal, A D 1787; and totally suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., A. D. 1773 Everywhere they were prosecuted and repelled as injurious to youth, and dangerous to all existing forms of government. The present Pope † has revived the order, and now we find the Jesuits both secretly and openly engaged again in all their pernicious and wicked devices to re-establish his power in the United States, and in the Canadas.

I ask the special attention of the Roman Catholic laity to this oath. Nearly all priests in this country are Jesuits.

AN OLD SCHOOL DEMOCRAT.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1844

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*Now, it is Pope Gregory XVI.

†This was published in the days of Pius VII., who re-established the Jesuits A. D. 1814.

From the Lexington Observer & Reporter.

TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION OF MR. CLAY.

Rev. H. B. Bascom—Locofoco Slanders—Mr. Clay.

It will be recollected that a short time since a gentleman of New Jersey, (Dr. Goble) observing in the Locofoco papers various charges against the private and moral character of Mr. Clay, addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. Bascom, President of the Transylvania University, inquiring into the truth of the allegations; to which Dr. Bascom made the following reply:

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, Ky, July 24, 1844

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of the 9th inst, I owe it to TRUTH, VIRTUE, and the CLAIMS OF SOCIETY, without any reference to the political strifes of the day, to say, I have been in intimate and confidential intercourse with the HON HENRY CLAY, both in public and private life, for more than twenty years, and know the charges enumerated in your letter, against the private character of Mr. Clay, to be UTTERLY and BASELY FALSE Mr. Clay, as is known to the whole nation, offers no claim to Christian piety, in the parlance of our churches; but in view of the ORDINARY, ACCREDITED PRINCIPLES OF GOOD, MORAL CHARACTER, no charges can be brought against him without violating the obligations of truth and sound justice. To each interogative charge, therefore, contained in your letter, and reaching me in the shape of a QUESTION, I return for answer, that I regard one and all of them, as shamefully UNJUST, because NOT TRUE, in whole or in part.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
H. B. BASCOM.

Dr. J. G. GOBLE.

Although this letter was not originally intended for the public eye, Dr. Bascom was induced to consent to its publication. Immediately upon its appearance the Locofoco press throughout the entire country commenced an attack upon Dr. Bascom, assailing his character for veracity and piety, and uttering against him almost every charge, denunciation and calumny which reckless malignity could invent. All who know Dr. Bascom, know these imputations to be utterly untrue, without even a shadow of foundation. His public and private character are elevated far above just reproach, and cannot be affected by the outpourings of his unprincipled and truthless traducers. The Elders and officers of the various Christian Churches in the city of Lexington, of each political party, however, have thought it due to Dr Bascom, as well as to themselves, and to the claims of truth and justice, to vindicate the reputation of Dr. B against the foul aspersions of the Locofoco newspapers, by a public attestation to his worth and virtue—a denial of all the imputations and allegations made against him, and by bearing themselves the same testimony in reference to the moral character of Mr Clay, as was borne by Dr. B in his letter to Mr. Goble.

We subjoin the statement as follows:

"REV MR BASCOM.

"This distinguished divine, urbane gentleman, and devoted christian, whose purity of life, burning eloquence, high intellectual endowments, fervid zeal to his Masters cause have spread his name over our broad land, was recently applied to by Dr J. G. Goble, to inform him as to the moral character of our distinguished neighbor, the Hon. HENRY CLAY, who it is believed, had been falsely and maliciously assailed. For this response, bearing testimony to the correct deportment and good moral character of Mr. Clay, Dr. Bascom has been denounced as a hypocritical liar, a perjured blasphemer, an impious libeller, and other most degrading and dishonoring accusations heaped upon him: We, his friends and neighbors of all religious denominations, therefore, feel called on by considerations of justice to a slandered and injured gentleman, to pronounce these charges grossly false and cruelly unjust, without a shadow of foundation; and do hereby bear the same testimony contained in his letter, as to the moral character of Mr Clay, as far as we know and believe.

Methodist Ministers—Stephen Chipley, and N. Headington

Stewards of Methodist Church—Joseph Milward, P. Scott, H. Ruckel, Nat. Shaw, L. P Young, W King, Wm Rees, Jos. George, Jno Kennard, Hiram Shaw, B. T. Bealert, R. Hulett, Gustavus Lilly, Jno. L. Elbert.

Elders in Christian Church.—D. Warner, William Vanpelt, Levi T. Benton, Samuel Fitch.

Minister of Baptist Church—W. F. Broaddus.

Baptist Ministers.—B. P. Drake, J. M. Hewett, R. Brent.

Rector of Protestant Episcopal Church.—Ed. F. Berkley.

P. E. Minister.—Jno. Ward.

Vestry of the P. E. Church.—D. M. Craig, J. J. Hunter, H. I Bodely, Thos. Huggins, Jas. March, H. H. Timberlake, Wm. Incho, Maslin Smith.

Elders and Deacons of 2d Presbyterian Church—R. Pindell, Jas. C. Todd, David Bell, Jr, William A. Leavy, Jas. C. Butler, John F Leavy, Geo. W. Norton.

Elders and Deacons of 1st Presbyterian Church.—J. L. McDowell, Abm. Van Meter, Jno L. Price, Thos. C. Orear, L. Carter, Isaac C Vanmeter.

It is proper to say, that the Methodist Episcopal Conference being in session at Bowling-green, nearly all the Methodist Divines connected with the Church and the University, are absent, and consequently, their names are not attached to the faregoing paper.

We add to the foregoing the following letter from the Rev. N. H. Hall, Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, in this city, addressed to Mr. H S. Hart, of Dayton, Ohio, in response to a letter desiring Mr. Hall to state what Mr. Clay's moral standing was among his neighbors:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 27th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Your very polite and respectful favor of the 19th inst., is now before me, and without unnecessary delay, I reply to your inquiry. You state that "It is in the mouth of almost every political speaker, opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry Clay, and is heralded forth from every Democratic and Abolition press, that Mr. Clay is a man of desperate bad moral character, and that such is his standing in Lexington and throughout his neighborhood." You desire me to state what Mr. Clay's standing *at home and among his neighbors*, is,

I have been the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lexington, nearly 22 years.—My first residence when I came to this place, was joining Mr. Clay's farm, and ever since I have lived in the neighborhood, and have known this honorable gentleman, and it gives me pleasure to say, that I have never *witnessed an act*, or heard *an expression* from Mr. Clay, that was not in *conformity* with the *strictest* morality; his character among the *great mass* of his *neighbors*, is that of a high-minded, honorable, kind, and benevolent gentleman.—In a word, sir, I believe that Mr. Clay's *moral* character is as good, and far *better* than most of the *political men* with whom I have been acquainted, and I consider him more *preeminently qualified in every respect* for the Presidency of the United States at the present crisis, than any man in them. And the honest and unobtrusive desire of my heart is, that in the good providence of God he may be elected to that high and responsible office.

Yours, most respectfully,
N. H HALL.

John Randolph and H. Clay—an interesting Incident.

Charles James Foulkner, Esq., in his speech at Gerardstown on the 3d inst., while commenting in eloquent and indignant terms upon the movements of the *Disunionist* at the South, related an incident in the life of John Randolph, so creditable to the magnanimity of that celebrated man, and so just and honorable to the fame of Henry Clay, that we have deemed it worthy of being preserved and placed before the public. It is well known that the personal relations between those two remarkable men were not of the kindest character, but unfortunately the reverse. It is equally well known, that as politicians they were invariably arrayed against each other—the opposition of Mr. Randolph at times assuming the most virulent character, as in 1812-13—previous to and during the war—and whilst Mr. Clay was Secretary of State. And yet, in the last public address ever made by Mr. Randolph to the people—in a speech in the county of Buckingham—during the pendency of that fearful struggle between the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government, when one rash and indiscreet act of violence might have involved this country in the horrors of civil war, and led to dismemberment of the Confederacy—and when every patriotic eye watched the progress of events with the deepest solicitude—the opportunity occurred which that gentleman availed himself of to do justice to the character of his great and distinguished opponent. In the course of his speech he is reported to have said:

"Gentlemen, I am filled with the most gloomy apprehension for the fate of the Union. I cannot express to you how deeply I am penetrated with a sense of the danger which at this moment threatens its existence. If Madison filled the Executive chair, he might be bullied into some compromise. If Monroe was in power, he might be coaxed into some adjustment of this difficulty. But Jackson is obstinate, head-strong, and fond of fight. I fear matters must come to an open rupture. If so, this Union is gone." Then pausing for near a minute, raising his finger in that emphatic manner so peculiar to his action when speaking and seeming to breathe more freely, he continued—"There is one man, and one man only, who can save this Union. That man is HENRY CLAY. I know he has the power—I believe he will be found to have the patriotism and firmness equal to the occasion."

Shortly after this, Mr. Randolph preceeded on through Washington to Philadelphia, where in the course of a few months he died. He arrived in the former city after the Compromise Bill had passed. Deeply impressed with the great and valuable service which Mr. Clay had just rendered the country, he had himself conveyed to the Senate Chamber, then too plainly exhibiting in his face and appearance the ravages of that fatal disease to which he was so soon to fall a victim, where these two brilliant rival orators and prodigally gifted favorites of Nature met for the last time. As Mr. Clay approached to salute him Mr. Randolph said:

"Mr. Clay, you perceive I am dying. Yes sir, I am dying, but, thank God, I have strength enough yet left to return you my [illegible] acknowledgements for having saved the Union."

This incident we understand Mr. Faulkner to say he derived during a recent visit to the city of Richmond, from Thomas Miller, of Powhatan, a gentleman of high character—one who for many years enjoyed the intimacy and friendship of Mr Randolph, and upon whose accuracy the utmost reliance could be placed.

The relation of this interesting incident in the life of Mr. Randolph by Mr. Faulkner produced a marked effect upon his audience, and seemed to inspire the speaker himself with an increased love for the Union, and its great defender, HENRY CLAY.—Martin[illegible] (Va) Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	$0 50
" " Two "	0 75
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" " Three months,	3 00
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Five lines or less, One year,	$6 00
" " " Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 1, 1844.

FIFTH WARD—BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

We stated a few days ago, that the Bible had been *excluded* from the Common Schools in the Fifth Ward of this city, about four years ago, at a time when the Board of Directors consisted entirely of Locofocos, among whom were *two* Catholics. We have just been informed that we made an error as respects the time. The facts took place in 1837 and not four years ago. At that time, in 1837 when the Locofocos and Catholics had the control, the BIBLE WAS EXCLUDED, and the people were so indignant about it that they held public meetings to endeavor to get the Bible restored.

This is a specimen of what we may expect if the Locofocos and Catholics succeed in electing FRANCIS R. SHUNK. The Governor has the appointment of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and we know not but he has already agreed to give the office to some person who will carry out the demand of the Catholics, in *interdicting* the Bible to children of Pennsylvania. This would be of a character with his whole proceeding in relation to the matter.

CHURCH AND STATE.—It is affirmed and re affirmed—and if not true can be disproved—that the Catholic priests are carried free of charge over the state canals and railroads of Pennsylvania, while Protestant ministers "pay their fare" as other men do! Whence such favoritism? Is the state government of Pennsylvania Roman Catholic, or is it courting the favor of Catholics for political purposes?

We find the above in the Christian Advocate, into which it was copied from the Lutheran Observer. It is a sign of the times, and should be looked to. It is well known that Protestant ministers do not attempt to influence the political opinions of their flocks, and the Locofocos on the public Works have no inducement to attempt to secure their support by any such petty bribery. We say it should be looked to.

THE ROORBACK FORGERY.

The Locofoco papers in the east have generally charged the *Albany Evening Journal* with concocting the Roorback Forgery. When the editor was appealed to for his authority, he stated he was absent at the time of the publication, that the extract was cut from an exchange, believing it to be a true extract from the travels of a German named Roorback. This statement was disbelieved by the Albany Argus, and other Loco prints, and the *forgery* charged upon the editor of the Journal. But the Journal, happily, was able to find the original copy from which it cut its professed extract from Roorback, being the *Albany Patriot*, a paper published in the same City with the Argus and Atlas, and on the file at the principal Reading Room in that city. The Patriot had taken it from and credited it to the *Ithaca Chronicle*, in which it was prefaced by a communication signed 'An Abolitionist,' commending it as a veritable extract from 'Roorback's Travels,' which it highly commended. Here was the Journal at once relieved from a most unpleasant dilemma, and proved entirely innocent of the gross crime imputed to it.

The Locofoco prints still continuing their charge of *forgery*, the Albany Journal, has instituted suits for *libel*.

The Newark Daily Advertiser has learned from "a distinguished Senator of a Southern State, of a kindred Locofoco trick. Numerous abolition documents purporting to come from Northern Whigs, have been found in circulation at the South, intended to convey the idea there that our friends here are in league with the Abolitionists! The Whigs of the Union must be constantly on the look out for such frauds. Destitute of all just principle, and distrustful of the effect of their professions, the opposition naturally resort to trickery and fraud. Believe nothing that they charge inconsistent with the publicly known and everywhere acknowledged principles of the party—which forms no coalitions, makes no bargains, and relies with sure faith upon the triumph of the truth embodied in its creed."

CABINET MAKER'S WAGES.—Two years ago Journeymen Cabinet makers in New York city were glad to labor for *six* shillings per day; now they receive *fourteen*, and if the Tariff continues, they will soon receive *eighteen*! as in 1836.

The case is about similar in this city. Two years ago Journeymen Cabinet makers could scarcely get work at all, and some we know who were actually discharged, though in debt to their employers and though they offered to work altogether for trade, because no sale was to be had for ware. Now they are all employed, get cash wages and double what they were then paid *in trade!*

"Do not suppose that you are doing any thing for the cause of human freedom by opposing Mr. Clay. Of all men now present, I have the greatest cause to take care that I am not deceived in this matter."

Such was the language of Cassius M. Clay at Boston. He doubtless intended the exhortation especially for those who may have thought of throwing away their votes on the Liberty ticket. We trust the abolitionists of New York and Pennsylvania will ponder well the question whether they can do any thing more effectual for the cause of human liberty then to vote for Mr. Clay.

INHUMAN CONDUCT.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer tells a shocking tale of inhumanity in a parent. It is stated that a girl named Catharine Monk had been imprisoned in the State prison at Sing Sing, on a conviction for larceny.

The judge and jury united in representing her as almost an idiot, and recommended her to executive mercy. On this Gov. Seward granted her a pardon, dated September 24th, 1842. Lately the matron of the prison wrote to her father that her term was nearly out, and that it was necessary some one should come and take care of her. The inhuman parent repaired to the prison and presented the pardon, having withheld it for nearly two years, that his idiot daughter might be supported by the State, and he saved the expense. This is an unprecedented case in the annals of prison statistics.

☞The Bostonians are genuine specimens of the real go-ahead Yankee. At a meeting at Boston, at which Abbott Lawrence presided, a committee of fifty was raised to solicit subscriptions for continuing the Fitchburg railway to Burlington, Vt., via Brattleboro'. Abbott Lawrence subscribed $20,000.

The New York Express says that the Rev. Dr. Dewey came out on Sunday evening last, in the Church of the Messiah, with an eloquent discourse against the Annexation of Texas, placing the question entirely on moral and religious grounds.

Signs of the Times—Liberty Party and the Bible in Common Schools—Dr. Lemoyne—Tendencies of the Liberty Party to Locofocoism.

The Spirit of Liberty, the Abolition organ in this city, came out last Saturday, in defence of Mr. Shunk's and Bishop Hughes' doctrine in relation to the Bible in Common School. This Liberty organ says:

True Liberty men, however dear may be the Bible, cannot partake of that intolerant spirit which would compel the child of a Catholic to read even that holy book; and it should be borne constantly in mind that, however just and democratic may be the doctrine that the minority should yield to the majority in matters of state, it is the most odious tyranny when applied to matters of religion or conscience. No majority, however large, can rightfully dictate what the smallest minority shall read or believe; and if Mr. Shunk be only unwilling to introduce the Bible, under circumstances which would *compel* the Catholic children either to read and hear the Protestant version of the Bible daily, or to forfeit the advantages of the Common Schools, to the support of which Catholics and Protestants alike contribute,—we should reflect calmly before we condemn him.

Most of the arguments which we have heard against Mr. Shunk, appear to be predicated on the supposition that it is absolutely necessary to the spread and success of the Gospel, that the Bible be introduced into the common schools, in disregard of Catholic prejudices; *but this is merely of a piece with other* MONSTROUS DOCTRINES of the party which has made *expediency* its rule. WE SHOULD HAVE NO FEARS. THOUGH IT SHOULD BE DEBARRED FROM EVERY COMMON SCHOOL IN THE STATE, for here it is free to all—to every individual and family circle.

As the Cincinnati Herald, the Liberty organ in Cincinnati, has taken similar ground, and as Dr. Lemoyne, the Liberty candidate for Governor, as we learn from the Washington Reporter, and from other sources, coincide in opinion with Mr. Shunk, and as the above appears to be put forth as the doctrine of the Liberty party in this region, we may take it for granted that the Liberty party in Ohio and Pennsylvania subscribe to the Popish sentiment that the Bible should be excluded from the Common Schools.

We have neither time nor space at present to discuss this matter, though we hold ourself ready at all times, and on all fitting occasions, to defend the use of our good old Protestant Bible in all the schools of the Commonwealth and of the Union, maugre all the objections of Catholics, or any other Bible opposers, and to discuss the question in all its bearings. But we wish at present merely to call the careful attention of our readers to the sentiments couched in the above extract from the Liberty organ in this region. It takes the ground, that because the majority cannot rightfully dictate what the smallest minority shall read or believe, that therefore the doctrine of Mr. Shunk is correct, that the Bible shall be excluded from the Common Schools where Catholics object.

But have these defenders of Mr. Shunk considered where this doctrine will lead them? Have they considered that we have not a reading book in one of our schools that would not be objected to by a minority in almost every district? Would not the Universalist and the Unitarian, have as good a right to demand the exclusion of every book which spoke of rewards and punishments, and of the divinity of Christ, as the Romanists have to exclude the Bible. Might not the Jew, on this principle demand the exclusion of the New Testament, and of every sentence in any school book, recognizing the character and claims of a Messiah already come; and might not the infidel demand as a right, that the Bible should not only be excluded, but that every sentiment in any school book, recognizing a revelation from God should also be condemned? Are we a nation of infidels? Do we indeed as a nation and people recognize no revelation from God? Are we to carry out abstract rights to such extreme as to destroy all right?

These defenders of Mr. Shunk forget one very essential part of this argument. In defending the rights of the *minority* they lose sight of the rights of the *majority*! In defending the rights of *Catholics*, they forget the rights of *Protestants*! Have Protestants not rights as well as Catholics and infidels?—There is no right the Protestant holds so dear, as the right to have the Word of God placed in the hands of his child while receiving an education—and to have the Bible recognised by the public authorities as the Word of God, and the infant mind early led to reverence it as the Book of Books.

We contend that this is not an infidel nation—a Mahommedan nation—a Pagan nation—or a Catholic nation. What is it then? It is a *Christian* nation, recognizing the Bible as the Word of God, and as the only rule for our faith and practice. The Bible has been recognized by the Government through all its stages, and is emphatically a National Book. In the Executive Mansion, in the Legislative Halls, in the Courts of Justice, in the Common Schools, the Protestant Bible, the American Bible, is found, not as a mere unnecessary adjunct, but as the foundation and sole source of all moral law and justice.

But we cannot pursue the subject farther to-day. We are not surprised at this declaration of principles on the part of the Liberty party. It is the first party in the land that has set itself to denounce Churches and Ministers. Professing uncommon holiness and purity, it indulges in the most uncharitable feelings against all who differ in opinion with them. Mr. Birney, Gerritt Smith and others, were too pure in their own conceptions to remain in the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Lemoyne, we understand, has also withdrawn from the communion of the church to which he belonged, because his standard of righteousness was higher than that of the church. We are not surprised to see such men taking ultra ground on any subject.

The tendencies of the Liberty party at present rapidly approximate to Locofocoism. Mr. Birney's tariff *theory* is well suited to the free-traders of South Carolina and the importers of New York. Mr. Clay's Distribution scheme is scouted by them. Any alteration of our Naturalization Laws, to prevent our ballot boxes from being overwhelmed with foreigners who have not lived long enough in the country to understand either our language or institutions, is denounced by the head of the party, Mr. Birney, himself. The party has always showed a strong sympathy with Irish Repeal, it denounces a National Bank, and it is unceasing in its denunciations of the Whig candidates and the Whig party. Who cannot see in all this that its tendencies are to Locofocoism. It is the opinion of many men of judgment, that the two parties will unite after the election. Stranger things than that have happened.

LIBERTY PARTY TACTICS.

In the last Spirit of Liberty, the organ of the pure and holy party, is published a letter which purports to be written by John J. Marshall, and is introduced as follows:

"BIRNEY, THE JUST.—Read the following letter. Have we not abundant reason to rejoice that such a man has been chosen to carry out our principles. Let us labor with renewed energy until we place him in the Presidential chair."

Now will not our readers be surprised when they read the following extract; introduced with such a flourish by such an immaculate paper:

"Mr. Birney has not only abandoned his patrimony, but he has deserted his native State, and a wide circle of fond friends and relations, in pursuit of the phantom of opinion. In Alabama, where he resided before he returned to Kentucky, where he was born, he LIBERATED ALL HIS SLAVES, and made it optional with them to remain or come with him. Some staid: his family servants followed him.

This paragraph contains more than one *positive falsehood*, if Mr. Birney himself is to be believed, and the editor of the paper must have known it when he published it. Mr. Birney did not *liberate* ONE slave in Alabama. He *sold* about twenty-five in one batch. He afterwards purchased *four* slaves and sold *three*. He took *two* others on a pledge, on money lent, and hired *five* others. All these he left in slavery. Not one received his freedom from his hands in Alabama!

These are some of the falsehoods in this article, and there are others quite glaring, and yet the editor of the Cincinnati Herald, says the word of the writer can be relied upon, and the editor of the Spirit of Liberty copies the voucher. It will be said that Mr. Marshall was mistaken. Admitted. Mr. Marshall may have stated what he thought to be true. But what shall we think of these editors who *knew better*, but who copy it with all its glaring errors, and commend it to the public as some wonderful testimony in favor of "Birney, the Just!"—the man who sold a slave after he was convinced of its sinfulness, and has never yet made restitution!

THE SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

The Pittsburgh American, whose attachment to Whig principles has always been doubtful, is now showing the cloven foot in good earnest. Now, just on the eve of the election, it has come out against that Whig measure, the sale of the Main Line. The friends of that wise measure, however, need not be alarmed, the American has not influence enough, where it is known, to change a single vote. This is the only professed Whig paper in the State that we have seen that is not in favor of this measure.

Let no man who values the welfare of the Commonwealth, who wishes to save the State from repudiation, to reduce taxes, to reduce the number of office-holders, and to raise the value of property, fail to vote for the sale of the Main Line.

To our Philadelphia Friends.

The Philadelphia Whigs need not be alarmed at the denunciations of the Pittsburgh American. The denunciations of that paper injure nobody in this section. It is rather a sign of merit when the American pounces upon a man. It sometimes hits upon the truth accidentally, but it is not believed even then, on the principle of the old well known adage.

The Whigs of this section *expect* Philadelphia to do her duty, and they *believe she will!* The Whigs of that city have much at stake in the approaching election, and we confidently look for a glorious Whig majority. Pittsburgh greets Philadelphia, and invites her to join her forces with ours, and shoulder to shoulder the noble Whig cities of the Old Keystone will march to the contest for the redemption of our Commonwealth and the Protection of our Tariff. Huzza for Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle! The Philadelphia Whigs and the Pennsylvania Whigs will soon tell a story in their favor.

See how Romanism Works where it is Predominant.

ROSAS, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, has issued a decree forbidding any one who is not a Roman catholic to exercise the profession of a Schoolmaster in the Argentine Republic. This decree will at once close several of the best schools in Buenos Ayres.—*Liverpool Times.*

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JESUITS, with an appendix, containing a short historical account of the society of the Jesuits, their maxims, the Jesuits' oath, &c. &c. This pamphlet, which every every American should examine carefully, can be had at J. L. Read's Book Store, 4th street, near Market

POINTED ARGUMENTS.—Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, a well known shipping Merchant and Importer, in a recent speech on the Tariff, used the following language:—"He was a Shipping Merchant and an Importer, and if the people were willing to adopt free trade as their policy he was quite at their service to supply them with foreign flour, foreign cloth, foreign boots, foreign hats and foreign coats at the lowest European prices transportation added—*he* would not suffer by it—but the country *would*."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Eastern Diocese of New York, is now in session in New York city. Its proceedings so far have been attended with considerable excitement, on the same grounds which caused the trouble last year. A very warm debate took place on Thursday last on a proposition by Dr. Higby to proceed to elect 46 Trustees of the Theological Seminary by ballot. It was charged that the design was to exclude from the Board Drs. Smith and Anthon, and other Anti-Puseyites. Drs. Milnor, Smith, Potter, Higby, Judge Oakley, and Mr. Duer took part in the debate. The matter was laid over to Friday, 12 o'clock. The Courier and Enquirer, of Friday morning, has the following remarks:

One word of *appeal* to the *Lay Delegates* of the Convention.

It is evident that the question of *Puseyism* and anti-*Puseyism* is now fairly presented to the Diocese in its most exceptionable form; that is, in the shape of an *expulsion* from all places of *trust* and *honor* of every man who will not bow the knee to Baal.

It is equally evident to every man of reflection, that if this resolution be carried a *schism* in the Church and a withdrawal from the Convention of every Clergyman and Lay Delegate who is *not* a *Puseyite*, becomes inevitable—for what portion of this Diocese will consent to remain after being thus BRANDED and *proscribed* for conscience sake, and for daring to adhere to the faith of their fathers?

It is also evident that our Puseyite Clergy have become so excited in regard to this matter, and are so ignorant of the feelings of the *Laity*, that there is no hope from them. They are honest and pious beyond all doubt; but in this matter, they know not what they do. It becomes, then, the solemn duty of the Lay Delegates to save them from themselves, and to save the Church in this Diocese by voting down this most unfortunate attempt at PROSCRIPTION.

The New York American of Friday afternoon states that the proposition of Dr. Higby, which caused the debate the afternoon before, was withdrawn when it came up on Friday noon. The editor of the American remarks:—"It seems to be understood that the purpose supposed to be entertained by a portion of the Convention to exclude the Rev. Doctors Anthon and Smith, from the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, will still be carried into effect.

☞The New Bedford Bulletin says that a single house in New York engaged in importing Wine, subscribed $800 to the Tammany Hall ticket, to assist the Free traders in breaking down the Tariff. We do not doubt but that every Foreign house in the eastern cities has subscribed largely toward this object. It is all of a piece with the Foreign subscriptions for this purpose.

☞Hon. John Quincy Adams was to lecture last evening in Boston to the Clay Clubs of that city.

HEAR ANDREW STEWART!—The Hon Andrew Stewart, M C from Pennsylvania, is well known as one of the firmest friends of Protection in the Union Read then, friends of the Tariff, what he says in regard to Mr. Polk, in his address to his constituents:

I served eight years in Congress with Mr. Polk *and I can truly say that I never saw a more uniform and decided enemy to the Protective Policy" than James K. Polk of Tennessee*, and that I consider J C. Calhoun's course upon this subject decidedly more liberal and just, than that of James K Polk, the proof of which will be found in their recorded votes and speeches.

Such being the opinion of Mr Stewart, one of the most honorable and unprejudiced men in the country, and who served *eight years* with Mr Polk in the House of Representatives, can there be a doubt in regard to the opinions of the latter on the Tariff question. Can any man doubt that he is, as declared by his South Carolina friends, "Southern to the *backbone*?"

☞Cassius M. Clay was to deliver an Address at Albany N. Y. last evening. He made a speech in Lowell to 8 or 10,000 on the 21st. He has filled a number of appointments through the East.

☞The drought has become so severe in the District of Columbia and neighborhood that the waters of the Potomac have become brackish up to Washington's Reach. Plenty of soft crabs are caught eight or nine miles below Washington city.

Gen. McCalla of Kentucky, who published a handbill abusive of Mr. Clay, recently applied to the session of the 1st Presbyterian Church in Lexington, with which he was connected, for a certificate of good character, and was refused. So says the Louisville Journal.

MARYLAND.—To-morrow the state election in Maryland takes place, for Governor, Assembly, &c. Look out for a glorious Whig victory.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MR. BIRNEY'S LETTER.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—In your paper of Saturday, a correspondent inquires why Mr. Birney's letter to me on the Tariff "was delayed from the public eye so long." In your comments on the letter you say: "On reading the letter we were not surprised that the gentlemen addressed in the above note (of your correspondent,) had '*delayed so long*' to publish it." Further on, you say "The Tariff citizens of this region will understand why the letter has been *hid so long*, &c." In this note of your correspondent, and in your remarks, the idea seems to be conveyed that Mr. Birney's letter was intentionally withheld from publication. Permit me to state a few circumstances, which I think will lead to a different impression.

My letter to Mr. Birney was dated July 12th, 1844. I left Pittsburgh for a tour thro' Western Pennsylvania, on the first of August, and returned about the 1st of September.—When I left, Mr Birney's answer had not been received. You will perceive it is dated August 5th. It came to this city about the middle of August, while I was away. Consequently, I did not receive it until the 1st of September. In a day or two after I reached home, I received a second letter from Mr. Birney, stating that owing to sundry calls having been made upon him for his views on the Tariff, he had referred his correspondents to his letter to me; and not having seen that letter in print, he had sent a copy of it to the Signal of Liberty, published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for publication. In this copy, he had made a few verbal, but unimportant corrections in the diction of the letter. On this account, I refrained from publishing the letter to me, preferring to wait for the revised and corrected copy sent to the Signal of Liberty

Had I been at home when Mr. B's. letter must have reached the Pittsburgh Post office, I would have published it. And had it not been for Mr. Birney's subsequent letter, informing me that a copy had been sent to another paper for publication, it would have been published here, immediately on my return home. There was no design on my part, to whom the letter was addressed, to suppress it; its non appearance was owing solely to the fact that I was not at home to receive the letter when it reached Pittsburgh, nor for weeks afterwards,—a circumstance over which neither myself nor the friends of Mr. Birney here had any control. Respectfully, &c.

R. ERRETT.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—*Destruction of Matamoras.*—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th instant have been received at New Orleans. The town of Matamoras has been destroyeb by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th of Sept., and is said to have been more disastrous in its effects than the hurricanes of '35 and '37. More than two thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. A correspondent of one of the Vera Cruz papers estimates the whole loss at above two hundred souls. The direst destruction was at the two mouths of the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoras. Here scarcely any were saved.

The most active measures were taken at once for the relief of the sufferers, and a general subscription was about to be opened for the purpose. Matamoras was a beautiful city, abounding in luxurious habitations, and provided not only with the necessaries of life, but many of its most refined luxuries. In a moment, as it were, every thing was laid waste.

The Mexican Consul in New Orleans has appealed to the liberality of its citizens in behalf of the sufferers at Matamoras.

Gov. Shannon, our Minister to Mexico was robbed on his way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

The following Texan prisoners, confined at the castle of Perote, have been released:—Capt. Wm. Ryon, Col. W. F. Wilson, Wallace James Armstrong, and Thos. Tatem.

THE CHURCHES AND CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES IN NEW YORK CITY NUMBER 190—30 Protestant Episcopal, 27 Presbyterian, 22 Methodist Episcopal, 15 Roman Catholic, 19 Dutch reformed, 5 Congregational, 6 Jewish, 4 Friends, 4 Universalists, 8 African, 3 Lutheran, 3 Second Advent, 2 Reformed Presbyterian, 2 Unitarian, 2 New Jerusalem, 2 Welsh Presbyterian and Methodist, and one each of the following denominations:—Associated Methodists, American Primitive Methodist, Bethel Particular Baptists, Suffolk street Christian Church, German Rationalist, German Universal Christian, Mariners', Methodist Society, Primitive Christian Church of the Disciples, United Brethren, Wesleayan Methodist, Christian Union (Transcendental.)—*N. Y. Express.*

Iron Trade.

A rise in the Allegheny is expected to bring down a considerable quantity of Pig Metal, and as there is now a prospect of one, it is probable the market will settle into quietness until Metal arrives and is offered in the market. Some diversity of opinion exists as to the quantity which may be expected. That question cannot be decided till we see what shall actually be received. The following particulars from the N. Y. Tribune, relating to the cost of Railroad Iron, will be of interest:—

The Boston Post wants to know when Railroad Iron was sold for £4 10s. in England in 1844. We have already given the names of the heavy Iron houses on whose authority we gave our statement; and we now repeat that the Paterson Railroad Company has made a contract for English rails to relay its road at $52.50 per ton, delivered in Jersey city, with the duty of $25 per ton paid thereon. As the freight and charges are accounted $8 per ton, making $33 to be subtracted from the $52.50, the net cost in England must be $19.50; or say the freight and charges could some way be reduced to $5.50, the prime cost would be $22, or at $4.84 to the pound sterling, £4 10s. 10½d. very nearly.

Philadelphia, 27th—The receipts have been unusually light, and the market being very scantily supplied with Pig Iron, good No. 1 Foundry Metal has advanced $1 ℔ ton. Sales of 140 tons at $32@33 ℔ ton for No 1 Foundry, some No 2 at $31@32, and No 3 at $28. 130 tons Scotch Pig (Gartsherrie) $32½. 30 tons of Juniata Blooms $62½@63 ℔ ton, all 6 mos In Bar Iron & Boiler Plates no change.

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Sep. 27.—Potash held at 4,06@4,12½ per 100 lbs. Limited sales of Coffee—prices firm. Sales of 650 bags Laguayra at 6¾@7¼c, good Rio 6¾@7c. and 100 St. Domingo at 5¾c per lb. all 4@6 mos. An increased demand for feathers and light receipts. Sales of 11,000 lbs. Western fair to good at 31 to 33c cash and time. Mackerel selling more freely at for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $1,50, 8, and 6 per bl. Sicily Lemons $3 per box. 500 bushels African Groundnuts at $1,25 per bu. Market bare of Ginseng in first hands—sales 18,000 lbs. crude at 30 to 34c which is 4c. advance. Molasses inactive. Sales 100 barrels of Turpentine at 37c. Sales 6000 galls. Linseed Oil at 69@70c. Bacon—Demand fair for the season and the stocks are much reduced. Sales of Hams, at 5¼@6¼ cents ℔ lb; 100 bagged at 7 cents. Extra, in lots, at 7½@9¼ cts. A sale of 15 casks Duffields Hams, for export to Europe, at 9¼c. 60 casks Sides at 4¼@4¾c, for another market; and 40 do. Shoulders at 4 and in small lots at 4¼c for prime quality. A better demand for Lard, and 700 kegs No. 1 Western sold at 6¼c per lb., 4 mos. 5@600 kegs No. 1 Butter taken on speculation at 7¼c.—in firkins 7¾@8c. Chesse 5¾@6¼c. Sales of good quality Rice at 3¼c, cash. Flaxseed $1.27@1,30. 150 bu. Timothy at $2@2 25 fair to good quality. Sales 30 barrels Cayenne Cloves at 25¼@26c—Sales 306 hhds. N. O. Sugar at $6@6.50. Nothing doing in Wool.—[Com. List.

Baltimore, Sept. 27th—Market for Coffee very inactive—sales short of 1000 bags Rio at 6¾@7¼c per pound. Fish dull—Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel $10.50, 8,50 and 6,50 per bbl. New Clover held at $4.75 per bush. Limited transactions in Timothy at $2@2,50 per bu. Flaxseed slightly declined—$1.1–1@1.20 *offered*. No heavy transactions in Bacon. prices unchanged, viz: for prime Western assorted 5¼@5¾c; Sides 5@5¼c; Shoulders 4¼@5 cts. and Hams 6¼@7¼c. Western keg butter 8@9c. Sale of 200 kegs No 1 Western Lard at 6¼c. Sugar advanced about 25c per 100 lbs. Ohio Tobacco has been in fair demand at the following quotations, which embrace the range of the market, viz: common to middling $3@1,50, good $5@6; fine red and wrappery, $6 50@10; fine yellow $7.50@10; and extra wrappery $11@13. In other western Tobacco we hear of nothing of moment doing.—[American.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 2, 1844.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE CITIZENS—CATHOLICS.

Some of our Catholic subscribers have thrown up their subscriptions because we have dared to speak of the tendencies of Catholicism in this and every country where it has sway, and because we have resisted the dangerous encroachment upon our liberties by the exclusion of the Bible from our schools. To show these persons the provocations we have to speak, and to speak sharply, too, in addition to those we have already given, we take an extract below from a Catholic paper, which they can consider at their leisure. The Roman Catholic press, (in almost every instance devoted to party politics and religion,) can abuse our citizens, our public men, our Bible, and mock at our character—but if the political press in the hands of Protestants raise the warning voice, the Catholics cry out persecution, and all the power of the church is put forth to destroy the press that crosses its path.

The extract below is taken from an article in the Boston Pilot of June 22, 1844. The Pilot is the acknowledged organ of the Roman Catholics in New England, and is published with the approbation of the Bishop. This extract is taken from the leading article of the paper of that date. We copy it from the American Republican. The article is headed "British Intrigue and Domestic Factions." The object of the article is to show that this nation depends for its *very existence* upon *foreigners*—Irish Roman Catholic foreigners. That *native* Americans are such *cowards* that if foreigners don't save us, England will destroy us. Let *native* Americans read the following insults of a Roman Catholic paper, published under the sanction and support of the Romish priesthood:

If the party of burglars now rampant in the city of Penn, and in the city of Rip Van Winkle, contained as much brains collectively as a Choctaw Senate, when by their counsel fire, they would learn that their VERY EXISTENCE AS A NATION DEPENDS ON THE IRISH POPULATION OF THIS COUNTRY. Their organs have been pleased, within a few months, to remind us daily, and in no select terms, of our physical inferiority, for the purpose of retaliation; of our perfect inadequacy for self defence as a class. Do they forget the serfs of Rome who gave up the city to Alaric? It ill becomes any American to taunt Irishmen on the score of bravery, and even if such persons *are born here*, that can be no reason why they should be suffered to *lie* with impunity. NATIVE COURAGE is a commodity that has yet to be PROVEN to exist. The flag of America is not yet seventy years old, and thrice the NATIVE sons of America have deserted it. Therefore we advise THESE COWARDS AND SONS OF COWARDS to boast moderately and in the company of men who never met them on the field, or *running* from it; for us they can never persuade of their wonderful bloodthirstyness. As *shopkeepers* they are excellent; as *merchants* they are enterprising and persevering; as *usurers* they have no EQUALS in the world; but as soldiers, every NATIVE ought to belong to the Peace Society We will not return insult for insult, but we give back truth for falsehood—truth which the pen of history has recorded, and over which the genius of republicanism weeps—truth written in the treachery of Arnold, the races of Bladensburg, and the mutinies of New Orleans. Let rogues preach honesty and aldermen temperance, for they have experienced the reverse; and on the same principle let a certain class of NATIVE PALTROONS parade their valor to the world in general, and to those who fought their battles in particular.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.—We are happy to learn from the following, in the New York Express of Saturday, that all the difficulties apprehended in the Episcopal Convention, have vanished before a kind spirit of Christian forbearance:

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned yesterday at 3½ o'clock, its business having been transacted with far more unanimity than was expected. The personal friends of the Bishop had a very large majority both of the Clergy and the Laity, and the opposition was not pushed with any of that animation that was expected. Indeed, the Bishop, in a somewhat cautious address, gave little or no opportunity for an attack upon his religious principles, if there was any disposition to attack them; and the only cause of opposition, or of debate, arose from such differences in the construction of parliamentary law, as must always exist among the lawyers, men bred to the law, and the clergy, men bred rather to faith, obedience, and trust in their religious heads. A mere Parliamentarian must often be amused at the errors clergymen fall into when in a popular or deliberative assembly, but the surprise is rather that they do so well, than that they sometimes err.

The Bishop in his address dwelt forcibly upon the importance of standing by and of preserving the Liturgy. Throughout he gave no cause for offence, as was the case last year in the endorsement of the "Churchman." The Rev. Mr. Higbee withdrew his resolution to elect the trustees of the Theological School by ballot, which threatened a rupture, and Judge Oakley's resolution to amend the rule was substantially dropped by him, so that every thing passed off harmoniously. We congratulate the Church upon the pleasant result.

GENERAL JOSEPH MARKLE.

Our noble candidate for Governor is attracting the attention of the press in other sections of the country, as well as in our state, and many are the deserved compliments paid to his abilities, his services, and his incomparable honesty. The following, article, from the New York Tribune, gives a very good epitome of Gen. Markle's life and services, and affords evidence of his character in other states,

JOSEPH MARKLE.

Such is the name of the true Patriot, gallant Soldier, and upright, capable, unassuming Man, whom we trust the people of Pennsylvania are about to call from his farm to be their Governor. If he were but known to the great body of them as he is to a few thousands, we are sure they could not fail to prefer him to the perpetual office-holder who is his competitor for the station.

Joseph Markle is a native of Berks County, Pa. but has long resided in Westmoreland, where he has subdued and brought under excellent cultivation a noble farm, from which he has uniformly drawn the subsistance of his large family. Though a man of superior intellect and fitness for public station, he has attained his sixty-fourth year almost without emerging from private life. His fellow citizens esteem and confide him; he would doubtless have long since been called to high stations in their gift, if he had, like too many others, chosen to fall in with the prejudices of the majority around him and rode on the popular current. But he was by conviction a Whig, and he would not profess to be otherwise; so Westmoreland's 1,500 to 2,000 Locofoco majority has kept him in retirement and comparative obscurity. Happily, the local majority cannot so avail in the contest wherein he is now prominent.

In 1812—13, Joseph Markle was a young farmer, as he is now an old one. He was Captain of a Militia company of Cavalry, and induced his troop to volunteer to enter the National service for the campaign of 1813. He mortgaged his farm to buy equipments, &c for the campaign. Arrived in Pittsburgh, and mustered into the U S service, he was asked to say how much would be requisite for the expenses of his company's march thence to Gen. Harrison's head quarters at Dayton, Ohio, and $1,000 was suggested by the Commissary as a proper allowance. Captain Markle said he thought $800 would be sufficient, and a bargain was made that he should bear the expense for that sum. The journey was made economically, its expenses paid, and a balance of three hundred dollars remained in his hands which was by all usage and law his own. But not so in the judgment of Markle. He called his men together, stated the arrangement to them, and divided every cent fairly and equally among them. Such is the character of the man, who then stood in great need of money. When Walter Forward stated this circumstance at the recent Mass Meeting at Pittsburgh, one of the soldiers of that troop, who had received his share of the money, arose and confirmed the statement.

Markle and his troop were honorably distinguished in the service, especially at the Missinnewa. He was known as 'Harrison's fighting Captain,' from the chivalry and daring of his conduct. When Gen. Harrison once said to him, 'Capt. Markle, how soon can your troop be ready to start on a distant expedition?' the answer was "*General we are always ready!*"—as was the fact. When danger was repelled from our border and the campaign brilliantly closed by the total route of Procter's forces at the Thames, the Pennsylvania volunteers were discharged with honor and returned to their homes. But the remembrance of their gallant conduct remained, and Gen. Harrison cherished to his death a grateful sense of the services and worth of the Westmoreland Captain At the time of his Inauguration as President, when a great mass of his more active supporters crowded from all quarters to Washington, Gen. H. when a number from Western Pennsylvania were presented to him, inquired earnestly for Gen. Markle. Being told that he remained on his farm as usual, Gen H continued, "Tell General Markle that, whenever he visits Washington, as I trust he soon will, I desire him to come directly to the White House, and remain with me as long as he can. I shall always have a bed and a plate for so gallant a comrade."

It does seem to us that such a man as Joseph Markle must commend himself to the hearts of Pennsylvanians. He has thus far through the canvass remained quiet on his farm, but his friends have at length insisted that he shall come out among the people, to disabuse them of the slanders which represent him as ignorant, incompetent, or superannuated. Thus urged, he has consented to travel through the State and be present at the Great Mass Convention at Philadelphia on the 1st of October. His presence at Pittsburgh on the 10th inst rebuked calumny and changed thousands of the doubting or luke warm into enthusiastic and confident supporters. So will it be elsewhere.

Pennsylvania Election.

The New York Tribune has the following interesting notice of the election in this State, which takes place next Tuesday:

The Annual State Election in Pennsylvania occurs on Tuesday, Oct. 8th, being the earliest day on which it could occur under the Constitution of that State. For the first time since 1838, a Governor, Members of Congress, and Legislature are to be chosen at once; beside a Canal Commissioner for three years. The important question, 'Shall our Main Line of Internal Improvements be sold?' is also to be decided by a Popular Vote at this Election. The vote will of course be heavier than ever before, except possibly at the Presidential Election in 1840.—The following are the candidates of each party for the most important offices:

	WHIG.	LOCO.
Governor—	JOS. MARKLE.	FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
Canal Com'r—	SIM'N GUILFORD.	JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

Members of Congress.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.
1.	*Edward J. Morris,	Geo. F. Lehman.
2.	*Jos. R. Ingersoll,	Horn R. Kneass.
3.	Thomas C. Steele,	*John T. Smith.
4.	Thomas W. Duffield,	*Charles J. Ingersoll.
5.	William H. Slingluff,	*Jacob S. Yost.
6.	*Michael H. Jenks,	Jacob Erdman.
7.	*Ab. R. McIlvaine,	John Hickman, Jr.
8.	John Strohm,	Isaac Winters.
9.	A. P. Miller, (irr. Loco)	*John Ritter.
10.	Wm. Horner, (vol.)	*Richard Brodhead.
11.	(None yet.)	Owen C. Lieb.
12.	Bela Jones, (work'n)	David Wilmot.
13.	*James Pollock,	Wm. A. Petriken.
14.	*Alex. Ramsey,	Augustus Holmes.
15.	David Horner,	Moses McLean.
16.	Robert Elliott,	*James Black.
17.	John Blanchard,	Joseph Henderson.
18.	*Andrew Stewart,	Samuel Cleavenger.
19.	Jacob D. Mathiot,	*Henry D. Foster.
20.	John H. Ewing,	William Hopkins.
21.	*Cornelius Darragh,	Alex. Brackenridge.
22.	John J. Pearson,	William S. Garvin.
23.	*Charles M. Reed,	James Thompson.
24.	*Joseph Buffington,	James McKennan.

'NATIVE.'		ABOLITION.	
1.	Lewis C. Levin,	19.	John Power.
2.	John W. Ashmead,	20.	Thomas McKeever.
3.	John H Campbell,	21.	John Hannen.
4.	Jacob Shearer,	22.	Wm. M. Stephenson.
5.	J. Jenkins Ross,	23.	Hamlin Russell.
12.	D M Bull, (Loco irr.)	24.	Robert Mitchell.

*Members of the present House—10 Whigs, 8 Locos.

Ohio Election—Oct. 8.

The nominations of the rival parties in this State are nearly completed and the candidates are as follows:

	WHIG.	LOCO.
Governor—	MORDECAI BARTLEY.	DAVID TOD.

Members of Congress.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.
1.	Geo P. Torrence,	James J. Faran,
2.	Lewis D. Campbell,	F. A. Cunningham,
3.	*Robert C. Shenck,	(None.)
4.	*Joseph Vance,	J. H. Young,
5.	James W. Riley,	William Sawyer,
6.	Abel Rawson,	*Henry St. John,
7.	J. H. Thompson,	*Joseph J. M'Dowell,
8.	*John J. Van Metre,	Allen G. Thurman,
9.	*Elias Florence,	Augustus W. Perrill,
10.	Columbus Delano,	Caleb J McNulty,
11.	McLaughlin. (Ind.)	*Jacob Brinkerhoff,
12.	*Samuel F. Vinton,	
13.	*Perley B. Johnson,	Isaac Parrish,
14.	*Alex. Harper,	G. W. Moneypenny,
15.	Joseph A. Ramage,	*Joseph Morris,
16.	James Douglas,	*James Matthews,
17.	Samuel Stokely,	*W. C. McCauslen,
18.	Levi Cox,	D. A. Starkweather,
19.	*Daniel R. Tilden,	Wm. Coolman,
20.	*Joshua R. Giddings,	
21.	Joseph M. Root,	E. M. Stone,

*Present Members, 9 Whig, 6 Locos.

☞The Whig estimate for the State is 12,000 Whig majority Loco 4000 t'other way.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

AN INCIDENT.

MR. EDITOR:—An incident occurred during a visit ie to the Corwin Convention, held at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1842, which I have never seen noticed in any of the papers. Late in the afternoon of the day on which the Convention was held, two balloons were sent up by some of the Whigs of that place.

The first, bearing the name of Thomas Corwin in large letters on its side, had not ascended very high, when it took fire, and fell in burning fragments to the ground, a Loco standing near me at the time remarked, "that is indicative of the fate of Corwin."

The second balloon now made its appearance having on its side the name of HENRY CLAY, it rose amid the cheers and enthusiastic multitude, and rode beautiful and majestic upon the gentle evening wind until in the distance it was lost to sight.

Such will be the fate of Henry Clay. The wishes of his fellow citizens have elevated him to a situation where all eyes can behold him, and the gentle minds of peace and happiness it is to be confidently hoped will finally waft him beyond the sight of mortal into the sky of heavenly rest.

W. E. C.

How the Potentates of Europe regard us.

The following language is ascribed to the DUKE OF RICHMOND, while Governor of the Canadas, and is reported by Mr. H. G. Gates, of Montreal, who was present when it was uttered.

The Duke, a short time prior to his death, in speaking of the government of the United States, said: "It was weak, inconsistent, and bad, and could not long exist." "It will be destroyed; it ought not, and will not be permitted to exist; for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The curse of the French revolution, and subsequent wars and and commotions in Europe, are to be attributed to its example, and so long as it exists, no prince will be safe upon his throne; and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have been determined upon its destruction, and have come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it; and they will *eventually succeed by subversion rather than conquest*." "All the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be carried into that country; it is a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers, or to supply the navies; and the European governments will favor such a course. This will create a surplus and a majority of low population, who are so very easily excited; and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten, adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them among the natives. These men will become citizens, and by the constitution and laws will be invested with the right of suffrage. The different grades of society will then be created by the elevation of a few, and by degrading many, and thus a heterogeneous population will be formed, speaking different languages, and of different religions and sentiments, and to make them act, think, and feel alike, in political affairs, will be like mixing oil and water: hence, discord, dissension anarchy, and civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government, and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emigrants, and many of the natives will sustain him." "*The Church of Rome has a design upon that country, and it will, in time, be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic.*"—"I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, particularly with George III., and Louis XVIII., and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it."

From the New York Express.

THE DOUBLE ASPECT.

We gave briefly the other day a notice of the double phases in which the Locofocos appeared upon the subject of the Tariff, especially James K. Polk and the Globe. It appears that these editors have published two prospectuses of the Dollar Globe, of the same date, one designed for the South and the other for the North—the Southern anti-tariff prospectus is circulated under cover of a circular from the Hon. D. S. Reid, of N. C., and the Northern is accompanied by a printed circular letter from Mr. Bidlack of Pa—note the difference:

Prospectus of the Dollar Globe, under enclosure of Hon David S Reid, of North Carolina.

[Extract.]

Is a national debt to bolster up such a bank, and support the Government here in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England, already originated by Mr. Clay during his short reign in the coonskin Congress, calculated to give him the suffrages of the nation for the Presidency? *Is he dishonest, fraudulent and exhorbitant tariff of Mr Clay's Congress levying taxes upon the people for the necessaries of life one hundred per cent beyond the Revenue duty, for the benefit of the overgrown capitalists, likely to promote his further political advancement?* Is his distribution law, wasting the proceeds of the public domain, provided by our revolutionary fathers as a sacred fund for the defence of our Republic, and gradually to be extended as homes for actual settlers, as our population expands, after being condemned by the people, suddenly to increase the popularity of the author of the nefarious scheme, which he himself denounced in the earlier and better days of his political career?

Prospectus of the Dollar Globe, under enclosure of Hon. B. A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania.

[Extract.]

Is a national debt to bolster up such a bank, and support the Government here in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England, already originated by Mr. Clay during his short reign in the coonskin Congress, calculated to give him the suffrage of the nation for the Presidency? Is his distribution law, wasting the proceeds of the public domain provided by our Revolutionary fathers as a sacred fund for the defence of our Republic, and gradually to be extended as homes for actual settlers, as our population expands, after being condemned by the people, suddenly to increase the popularity of the author of the nefarious scheme, which he himself denounced in the earlier and better days of his political career?

MORE OF THE DOUBLE ASPECT.

The "*Newark Advertiser*" says:

We have before us two Locofoco bills calling meetings of the party to be held on Friday—one at Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, and another flaming han bill from Newburgh, New York.—The Jersey managers invite

"All who are opposed to a U. S. Bank and IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT TARIFF."

The Newburgh bill proclaims in capitals "NO PROTECTIVE TARIFF," and invites

"All *opposed* to the re-charter of the United States Bank, the distribution of the Public Lands, *and a Protective Tariff*, to meet in front of the Episcopal Church."

Comment on such hypocrisy is needless.

CLAY AND TEXAS.

Cassius M. Clay made a most eloquent speech in Boston, from a report of which in the Atlas, we copy the following paragraphs.

When you vote for Polk, then, you vote for Texas; for Mr. Webster has very well to-day remarked, that it is "Polk and Texas, or neither Polk nor Texas." If, then, you elect Polk, you vote for a tax of $25,000,000—you vote a war, you vote the violation of treaties, you vote a double violation of the Constitution, by annexing foreign States, and also slave States, to the Union. And if the President and 52 Senators may to night annex Texas to us, they may to-morrow unite us once more to the British Crown, or to the Russian despotism. If they may enslave the blacks to-day they may enslave me and you the day after; and there is no power under Heaven which can give us liberty, if this Constitution does not. Men of Boston, what say you? Will you give up the Constitution, or will you stand by it forever? What shall we do, then, to avoid these accumulated evils, that threaten us on all sides? Who can save us from this gulf of ruin? Can Mr Garrison do it? He will not, if he has the power. Can Mr. Birney do it? He cannot, if he would. Mr. Polk will be sure not to save us, but to sacrafice us. What other man, then, in all this wide land, except Mr. Clay, can from his talants, his patriotism, and his fortunate position, stay the wild waves of anarchy, violence, and dishonor? No other—none. Then must I vote for Mr. Clay. He has told us, in three several letters, that he is against Texas. So long as it costs more than a fair rate, he is against it. It was thought, by the Jackson Cabinet, to be worth 4,000,000 of money only. Now, when there is not a foot of land to be sold to refund the money, we have no reason to believe that Mr. Clay would be willing to give $25,000,000. So long as it costs us dishonor, by breach of treaty, Mr. Clay is against it. So long then, as Mexico shall choose the treaty to remain, so long is Mr. Clay against Annexation. So long as it costs us a war, Mr. Clay is opposed to Texas. War now exists; and Santa Anna, her President, tells Gen. Hamilton, that, as long as a drop of Mexican blood flows in the veins of her patriots they will resist the desecration of their soil, and the dismemberment of the empire. And although bribes have been offered, and ministers have been sent to negotiate and every thing tried, it is all in vain to move the Mexicans to acknowledge the independence of Texas. And they know full well that the loss of Texas is the downfall of Mexico. Already has Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said this whole Continent is, or should be ours; and so soon as Texas falls, then falls California, then Mexico Proper—and so on, till our own government, as well as theirs, shall be forever wrecked. So long, then as Mexicans shall love their homes the graves of their sires, the illustrious dead, who achieved her independence—so long will she resist Texan idependence, and so long is Mr. Clay bound to oppose Annexation. So long as Texas cannot come in by the common consent of the Union, so long is Mr. Clay pledged against it. He will not look to the Democratic, the Whig, or Liberty Party in the States, but to the States themselves. He regards them as forming in the Union individuals, parties to a common compact. No new partner can come in, without vitiating the whole agreement; and if this view be his, as we are warranted in saying—then, so long as a single State opposes it, Texas canot be ours. Five States have almost unanimously, in their State capacity, protested against the unholy project. So long, then, as they—as one of the smallest States is against it—she cannot, by Mr. Clay's consent, come in. So long, then, as you are true to the great principles of 1776—so long as you remain worthy descendants of the Pilgrim sires—so long as the vestal flame of Liberty shall burn in your bosoms eternal and inextinguishable—so long is Mr. Clay, three several times, in the most solemn manner, before the nation, and all mankind, irrevocably bound to oppose the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Oh, then, my countrymen! be persuaded to trample under foot prejudice and party rule, and quietly and conscientiously review the whole ground;—then look to your country and to God, iand do your duty, now, in November, 1844, before it is forever too late!

Be not deluded by the enemies of all liberty, who under the honied name of democracy, would reduce you to a perpetual servitude. Do not suppose that you are doing any thing for the cause of human freedom by opposing Mr. Clay. Of all men now present, I have the greatest cause to take care that I am not deceived in this matter. I can go—I say it before God and man—with a good conscience for him, because I believe it will save my country from ruin, if we shall secure his election. The blood of all those who, in all ages, have gone up to the scaffold and the cannon's mouth, in defence of the true and the right, calls on us to night. Remember the mighty agony, the voiceless woe, of the generous and brave hearts who have perished in the cause of human liberty. Oh, be faithful to this last hope of freedom among men—let our battle cry be liberty and union—GOD AND THE RIGHT. If we triumph, mankind will rejoice in our success, if we fall, then all that is worthy to stand, the noblest aspirations of the soul, the desire of glory and immortality, shall fall with us, and be known no more forever.

☞At a recent meeting of the Whigs in the 5th Ward, Baltimore, Mr. Wm. Bateman renounced Locofocoism and joined the Club. He was received with *three times three!*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 3, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Districts.	
1	Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
2	John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
3	John D. Ninesteel, Philapelphia.
4	John S. Littell, Germantown, Philadelphia county.
5	Benjamin Frick, Limerick P. O., Montgomery co.
6	Eleazer T. M'Dowell, Doylestown, Bucks county.
7	Samuel Shafer, Chester county.
8	William Hiester, New Holland, Lancaster county.
9	John S. Hiester, Reading, Berks county.
10	Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton county.
11	Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Lazerne county.
12	Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna county.
13	Ner Middleswarth, Union county.
14	John Killinger, Anville, Lebanon county.
15	Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburgh, Adams county.
16	Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland county.
17	James Mathers, Mifflintown, Juniata county.
18	Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset, Somerset county.
19	Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Bedford county.
20	John L. Gow, Washington, Washington county.
21	Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.
22	James M. Power, Greenville, Mercer county.
23	William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren county.
24	Benjamin Hartshorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
General JOSEPH MARKLE,
Of Westmoreland County.
Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.
Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.
Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.
Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.
Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.
Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.
Main Line,
FOR SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

Genuine Antimasonic and Whig Tickets can be obtained at this office.

CAUTION!
WHIGS BE ON YOUR GUARD!

As the Election draws near, we may look for the Loco Foco leaders to resort to their usual shameful tricks. On the eve of almost every important Election, some *lie* is invented and sent abroad at an hour too late to be corrected. Believe nothing you see published in handbill form or in the Locofoco press concerning your candidates! Vote your ticket—your whole ticket. Beware of all lying Loco foco handbills and reports. You may depend upon it, that any report prejudicial to the Whig candidate, if any such should be attempted at this late hour, is false. Beware of them!

TO THE POLLS—OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY.

This is the last opportunity we shall have to reach our country readers, before the most important election will be decided which ever took place in the state. Before our next weekly paper is issued, Gen. Markle will be elected, and our state redeemed, or a vista of gloom opened before us, which no eye can penetrate. The election of Gen. Markle will secure the state to Mr. Clay, and will infuse high hopes into the bosom of every Whig in the land. Yes, Pennsylvania Whigs, the eyes of every Whig in the nation are upon you. Will you do your duty. We confidently believe you will, and that you will send up a glorious peal of victory which will cause an answering shout of triumph to ring through the length and breadth of the land!

Then do your duty. See that every Whig voter in your district is at the polls, and at the polls *early*. We are glad to hear that in some of the townships conveyances will be prepared for the convenience of the disabled and invalids. Cannot this be done in every township. Give a day to your country, and your state, and your principles, and give it heartily.

For your encouragement, we can tell you that if you do your duty, all is safe. The most cheering accounts reach us from every quarter. The *East* is all on fire. Mighty gatherings are held daily.—They promise largely increased majorities. The *west* will be true to herself. Allegheny is determined to give her majority of '40. Beaver is in a ferment and promises largely. Butler will outdo herself in '40—and so will Fayette. Washington promises 300 majority. The Locofoco majorities in Green and Westmoreland will be reduced; and from the dark northern counties a flood of light will pour forth, which will make Locofocoism quake in her darkest corners. Let every Whig do his duty and all will be well.

Sale of the Main Line.

Let our readers not forget this important matter on the day of the election. The Locofocos will oppose it with all the zeal in their power, and for the simple reason given, by Mr. Roumfort while in this city, that if the Main Line is sold, the Locofocos cannot maintain their power in the state. By a horde of corrupt office-holders they have managed hitherto to preserve their ascendancy, and to plunder our treasury, until Pennsylvania is brought to the verge of ruin. Will you permit them to do it any longer? If not, sell the Main Line.

The Post of yesterday says the Works yield $1,500,000, enough to pay the whole interest of the state debt, except about $300,000! Can any man be deceived by such falsehoods! The Post knows that the Public Works have never yielded more than about $1,000,000 per annum, and that the expenditures have hitherto swallowed up all their receipts! The Works have never yet paid one dollar of interest. They have been an eating moth to the State. Vote, then, to sell the Main Line.

THE DEBATE IN PLUM TOWNSHIP.—Our correspondent "PLUM," has not given an exaggerated account of the inglorious defeat of Mr. A. Brackenridge, in New Texas. From private intelligence, we learn that Mr. Brackenridge was most effectually used up, and that Mr. Karns surprised the audience by his readiness, information and wit. The Locos come poor speed skinning coons.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

A Liberty man, and very active partisan in Mifflin township, in this county, opposes the election of Mr. Clay on the following grounds: He says if Polk is elected, Texas will certainly be annexed, and the dissolution of the Union certainly follow. He says that he and his party are in favor of the Dissolution of the Union, and that, therefore, they desire the election of Polk. They will not vote for Polk direct, but indirectly, by diverting all the support they can from the Whig party.

Such are the principles of an active Liberty partizan. Whether he represents the Liberty party correctly we cannot say; but there is no doubt that a large number of Liberty party men are secretly in favor of Disunion. This doctrine is held openly by one branch of abolitionists, as will appear by the following resolutions, which were adopted by the American Anti-slavery Society, at its annual session in New York, in the month of June, 1844.

Resolved, That a political union, in any form, between a slaveholding and a free community, must necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery. Therefore,

Resolved, That secession from the present United States Government is the duty of every Abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposite a vote under its Constitution without violating his anti slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor of the slaveholder in his sin.

Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union rivets the chains of the slave. That the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the ruins of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union.

Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of their agitation, to dissolve the American Union.

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

The conduct of Francis R. Shunk, in his shameful truckling to Catholic prejudices to obtain votes, has brought upon us quite unexpectedly, a controversy partaking in some measure of a sectarian character, though intimately connected with politics, and civil rights. This controversy is not a pleasant one to us, and has proved so far quite detrimental to our pecuniary interests, as we find Catholics much more ready to punish us by the withdrawal of their patronage, than Protestants are to rally to our aid, while defending our free institutions. But however disagreeable, or injurious to our interests, we are determined to flinch from no duty we conceive to be justly required of us. This controversy was not of our seeking—it was thrust upon us by the conduct and opinions of Francis R. Shunk—and we shall not shun its responsibilities. Nevertheless, we must insist upon our correspondent's and friends keeping in view the political aspects of the question. Ours is a political paper, and as such will quarrel with no man's religious faith. We have only to do with influences which affect the civil rights and blood-bought privileges of our Protestant Republic.

Our correspondent "KNOX," tells some plain truths to-day, in a forcible manner. He is a resident in the country, and does not write under any of the exciting influences existing about cities in these stirring times. Give him an impartial hearing.

We prefer the controversy shall cease at present, that we may have time to attend to the all-engrossing topic of the Presidential election, which takes place in one short month. As far as the Governor's election is concerned, all the light has been thrown upon the question which can be at this late moment.

We wish, however, to avoid any misunderstanding of our views, to add a few remarks in relation to the Bible in Common Schools. We do not claim that the majority have any right to dictate what the minority shall read or believe. We give the largest liberty to every man in this respect, leaving him only accountable to his Maker. Our sentiments in the matter may be understood by the following propositions.

1. This is a Christian nation—not an infidel, Mahomedan, or Pagan nation. As a Christian nation, we have our Sacred Books, comprised in the Scriptures of the old and new Testaments, denominated the *Bible*. This Bible is the source and ground of religious faith and morals among all Christians. It is therefore recognized by the Government of the country in various ways. The faith it teaches is the foundation of all *oaths*, and those who disbelieve its divinity, and in the rewards and punishments it proclaims, are refused the privilege of testifying in many, if not all our courts of Justice. Its holy Sabbath is regarded by our Government in all its branches, except the carrying of the Mail, which is erroneously considered a work of necessity. It is the foundation of our criminal laws, and it is hourly appealed to as the arbiter in all cases of morals, by the *official* functionaries of the land.

2. This Bible, or the religious faith and morals it reveals, is taught in all our Colleges, academies and Common Schools. It is the Sacred Book of the vast majority—of the bulk of the nation. A Mahommedan, or infidel, who chooses to take up his residence among us, would not be permitted to bring his Koran into a Court of Justice, much less the "Age of reason,"—on which to register his oath. No parent would be permitted to enter our schools with the Shaster or Koran, or the Age of Reason, and insist upon his child reading it there. Why? Because, this is a *Christian* nation, and he has no *right* to come here, and use our *public* institutions for the purpose of poisoning the minds of our children, and subverting the religion of the nation—We give him the right to enjoy his opinion, and to promulgate it in any way he pleases, so he does not make our *public* institutions subservient to his purpose. We do not *dictate* to him or his child what they shall read or believe. If he wishes to enjoy our institutions, he must take them as he finds them. He has no right to subvert them, any more than a friend of monarchy has an abstract right to use our institutions for the purpose of introducing monarchy. If he does not like our institutions, he is not compelled to live under them.

3. Nominal Christians are separated into two great divisions—Catholics and Protestants. Italy Spain, Austria, Mexico, &c., are Catholic countries. Germany, Great Britain and the United States are Protestant countries. Both Catholics and Protestants believe in the Bible,—with this difference, Catholics unite with the Bible the traditions of the church, and the decisions of Popes and Councils, while Protestants consider the Bible as the *only* and sufficient rule of faith and morals. Catholics are bound to understand or interpret the Bible as the Church understands or interprets it. Protestants leave every man to interpret it according to the dictates of his own enlightened conscience. Catholics interdict the Bible to the people, or only allow it to be read with the interpretations and gloss of the church. Protestants place the Bible in the hands of every man, without note or comment. Protestants place the Bible in the hands of the children in the Common Schools, as a sacred duty. Catholics consider it an improper school book. Now the question is, have Catholics any more right to come to this Protestant nation and interfere with existing institutions, on the plea that they cannot consistently adopt our mode of instruction, than the Hindoo, or the Mahommedan, or the Infidel has? On the ground of abstract right, one has as much reason on his side as the other.

We throw out these thoughts in much haste. They may stimulate abler pens to the work of their elucidation. We would not take away a single just right from any human being, but the rights of the great mass of the nation to have the Bible in the hands of their children in the Common Schools must not be disregarded while considering the rights of a minority. In all communities the minority have to submit to some things contrary to their opinions, but that gives them no right to demand that the majority shall submit to their will. If Catholics do not wish their children to read in the Protestant Bible in the Common Schools, we would be willing to grant them the privilege of exemption, or to read their own version, even at the expense of some confusion. But on no consideration can we ever agree that the Bible shall be excluded from the Common Schools, and debarred the hands of Protestant children in this Protestant nation, however much "unholy strife," to use the language of Mr. Shunk, it may cause, from the opposition of Catholics or others! If this should ever become a Catholic country—which may God in his great mercy prevent—we will submit to the institutions of the country, or like our Puritan fathers, seek another asylum for the Bible and the oppressed. We here leave the matter for the present.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

AN APPEAL FOR THE BIBLE.

MR. EDITOR:—The coming Gubernatorial election is one of uncommon interest to every citizen. A new subject is now to be canvassed, overreaching in importance all the others, and exciting a deep interest in the minds of many who have hitherto taken little or no part in politics. The great question reaching the hearts, and moving the mass of people is not Tariff or no Tariff, Texas or no Texas, or the yet higher and holier one of slavery or no slavery, but whether our Commonwealth is to retain its Protestant character. Whether the Bible, of which the American Congress in 1777 did not hesitate to import, at its own expense, twenty thousand copies for the use of the people, is in 1844, through Popish influence, to be banished from our Common Schools.

That such is the question—such the point to be settled is evident from the fact, that the standard bearer of one of the great leading parties in the state has placed himself in the hands of the church—for party purposes has leagued himself to Rome—for votes has consented to barter away one of our most sacred rights. In confirmation of this, I adduce the following evidence, to which I ask the serious attention of every voter. At the laying of the corner stone of the German Catholic church, Francis R. Shunk, then an aspirant to the nomination of the Democratic party, though himself a Protestant, joined the procession and marched between a layman and a Priest to the ground, uncovered his head to the Host and took part in the other ceremonies of the occasion. He was the *only* Protestant that participated in the exercises—and his apparent object was political alliance. The advance was promptly met, and in an assembly of Catholics immediately after this display of subserviency, he was toasted as "our next candidate for Governor." Handbills too were soon placarded at the corners of the streets, signed by three or four hundred persons, principally Catholics, recommending him to the same office. Since his nomination he has advanced a step further, and in a letter published in his own organ, declared it to be his opinion, "THAT IN SCHOOLS WHERE THE PARENTS OF THE CHILDREN DIFFER IN REGARD TO THE USE OF THE BIBLE, AS A SCHOOL BOOK, IT IS WELL, RATHER THAN TO MAKE THAT HOLY BOOK AN OCCASION OF UNHOLY STRIFE, NOT TO INSIST UPON ITS USE FOR THIS PURPOSE." So much truckling acknowledgment even while trying to apologize for his course. No wonder, that on other occasions, he should forget his reservations, and say "THAT IT OUGHT TO BE EXCLUDED." Finally the alliance has been publicly sealed by erecting in different wards hickory poles, bearing aloft the cross, as the desecrated emblem of a power loving church.

In connexion with this alliance, so insidiously formed, and now so publicly sealed, it is well to take into consideration the well known aversion of the Catholics to the Common Bible, and their movements at the present time in opposition to it.

In Spain, in Portugal, in Italy itself, the Pope being temporal as well as spiritual head, and in the different states of South America, men are not permitted to read the Bible, and the distribution of it is punishable with imprisonment or death. But a few months have elapsed since a poor woman for conscience and her Bible's sake, was imprisoned and condemned to death, which sentence would have been executed but for the prompt interference of a Protestant government. His holiness, Pope Gregory XVI, the present occupant of the Papal chair, has lately issued two bulls against the Bible, and those in the United States who are engaged in the truly philanthropic work of circulating it; and also against evangelical works published by the *American* tract society. The granite rocks that rung with the first anthem of the Puritans, have learned to echo the thunders of the vatican, and over mountain and glen the anchorative mandate is borne, until, pouring itself down the broad valley of the Mississippi, American freemen crouch to the earth and desecrate their native soil by servile obedience to a foreign Lord. In 'the Queen city' of the west Jesuits—responsive to the bull of the Pope—expel Birney from College for reading a publication of one of the anathamatized societies. His Ministry here, not to be out done by the professors of St. Xavier, burn a poor man's testament—while in western New York they made quite a bonfire of Bibles. The "Leopold Foundation"—a Catholic society in Austria—whose heart is Vienna, whose head the Wiley Metternich—formed for the express purpose of reforming this country by millions is also as a link in the chain of Romish policy worthy of attention. Men and money are sent without measure to accomplish this benevalent purpose; but the "Bible in the vulgar tongue," and a "too free press" are found obstacles in their way, and serve as subjects for the pious lamentations of their self-sacrificing missionaries—the Popish bull, bellows forth the same complaint, and hence follows the anti-bible movements of Bishop Hughes and his colaborers. Lastly, in France, where Romanism exists in its mildest form, "L. Laforrest, Inspector of the Schools," has seen proper to issue a circular against the BIBLE AND TESTAMENT, denouncing them "AS DANGEROUS BOOKS," which contain "DOCTRINES CONTRARY TO TRUE RELIGION!" And declaring his determination to visit the schools and "BURN ALL BIBLES HE MAY FIND!!" In sympathy with this Bible burner, Bishop Hughes, as is known, has headed a crusade against the Bible in New York, and succeeded in excluding it from the schools—the Grand Jury of Philadelphia, declare that the riots and blood shed that have disgraced their city, were occasioned by an effort to accomplish the same purpose—and, to come nearer home, in one of the wards in Pittsburgh, where Catholics were elected superintendents, the Bible was actually excluded from the schools until an outraged community redressed the wrong. Protestant freemen can you not discern the signs of the times?

With the Catholic church, as respects either her doctrines or mode of worship, we have nothing to do. This is a free land, whose government rightly tolerates all sects, and the humblest man has a right to his own opinions, however erroneous, and may worship God, "according to the dictates of his own conscience,"—and from such liberty, so long as "the Bible in the vulgar tongues is open," and the *free press*, that strikes terror to the heart of Metternich and His Holines, the Pope, is left untrammeled, the lovers of truth have nothing to fear. But when any sect, departs from so wholesome a regulation—carries his peculiar truths to the ballot box—seizes the balance of power, and seeks the union of church and State, ought not the people, the heirs of the Huguenots and Puritans, to be on the alert, lest while they battle for minor objects this sacred inheritance is wrested from them The Puritan Pilgrims, exiles from their native land for their religious faith, landing at Plymouth, built their temple before their dwelling—consecrated their altars before their social firesides—spread the open Bible in every log cabin and taught it to every child, and now shall we, for a "mess of pottage sell our birthright" to party politics sacrifice the Bible?—If not, let us resist this first step of the priesthood.

The Catholics, be it remembered, were the first to move in the matter of Shunk's nomination—with singular unanimity they will support him—through the Secretary of State, he will have the control of the schools, and, if elected, he will feel bound to carry out the views of those electing him. Besides, can any one doubt, that the man who in '38 moved to open our schools with reading the Bible, and in '44, for office, would exclude it from them entirely, will hesitate in order to retain his place, to redeem his pledges, and, if necessary, give more? Will not every native citizen—every *Protestant foreigner*, who, across the blue flood from the fair Emerald Isle—the vine clad hills of sunny France—the great and glorious Fatherland has borne his Bible—that here he might enjoy privileges denied him at home, reflect before he votes? If it be necessary to maintain your party strength, you have other candidates around whom you can rally Resist this first movement to *reinter* the Bible *untombed* at Erfurth, by Luther, and on the 2d Tuesday of October, go to the polls and vote for "God and Liberty. **KNOX.**

P. S. The question is not whether the Catholic children shall be compelled to read the Bible in our schools, or stay at home, as the "Spirit of Liberty" would have its readers believe, but whether Protestants shall be compelled to forego the privilege. Protestants ask no more than they are willing to grant, *Liberty of choice*. Does Lemoyne sympathise with the ultra Shunk views of his Pittsburgh organ? Let Liberty men beware, beware, lest that ill-disguised Locofoco sheet leads them like sheep to the shambles.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

That Coon Skinning in Plum Township.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: The Locofoco party and the Whigs had a discussion at *New Texas*, on Saturday, the 28th inst. Owing to the inclemency of the weather all the speakers did not attend, but there was one *coon* there, and Alex Brackenridge undertook to *skin* him, and if he undertakes it again I am mistaken. The discussion was opened by Mr. Francis Karns of East Deer. Mr. Karns spoke for one hour, dwelling on the Tariff, the Distribution of the Public Lands, a National Bank, and the Annexation of Texas, all of which points he handled in a masterly manner, and gave his opponent some hard *bones to dissect*.

Then come Brackenridge, who commenced by complaining that his opponent had called nick names, he, however, would not, he would call things by their right names; there were two parties, the Democrats and the Federals, and they were the Democrats, and there was no mistake about it. He said that if there was any misrule in the country, it was the Whigs that were to blame, and that they had been in power for the last four years. He said nothing about the treachery of Capt. Tyler; that did not answer him. He was full of democracy, and got back on the elder Adams, and gave his administration an overhauling, and satisfied himself that he had the best of that part of the argument. He then undertook to correct some mistake that he thought his opponent had fallen into in regard to the election of Thomas Jefferson, which, in my opinion, he had better let alone, for he fell into a greater one before he was done with that part of his speech.

He then got at Henry Clay like a mad hen, and raked up the old bargain and sale slander. It was evident that his own party did not believe him. After he had abused Adams and Clay until he got all his filth disgorged, he commenced on the Tariff, and I never in my life heard such arguments as this learned gentleman made use of to prove that *they*, the Polk party, were the *exclusive* friends of that measure. He did not say that James K. Polk or his party were in favor of the Tariff of 1842, nor did he even say that *he* was its friend, but charged Mr. Clay with *not* voting for the Tariff of 1828! and made an attack on the Compromise Bill. He then took up the Distribution question, and undertook to prove that the lands which the States claimed were all disposed of, that the States had no claim south west of the Mississippi, that these lands had all been purchased by the General Government. He was *mum* on the Texas question. He never said Texas once in his whole speech. He then got on State matters. He asked how the State debt was to be paid? He did not know—he would not say. He abused Ritner's administration, and charged it with running the State in debt, and then commenced to eulogize himself about the course he had taken in the last Legislature in regard to the sale of the main line. Then he must say something about the candidate for Governor. He would not say anything against Joseph Markle. He did not think he was competent, and that the people had been taught a lesson by the administration of Ritner. He gave the people a caution against voting for men that were not competent, but forgot to tell them not to vote for one Alexander Brackenridge, who is on the Locofoco ticket in this county for Congress, and who is, (if his speech in New Texas on the 28th is a fair specimen of his competency,) unfit to represent the people of this district in Congress. He then gave the old U. S. Bank a terrible hackling, and finally concluded a speech of about two hour's length, and such a speech it has never been my fortune to hear before. He did not use one sound argument in his whole speech, nor refute one single one of his opponents.

But now for the *fun*! Mr. Karns had now about an hour to reply, and he used up poor Mr. B., about the way the coons always do He commenced his reply to the charges bro't by Mr. B., against the old U S Bank, and VERY COOLLY ASKED HIM IF HE SPOKE OF THE FRAUDS OF THAT BANK, FROM HIS KNOWLEDGE OF IT AS A BANK DIRECTOR, or from hearsay! He then showed his opponent's inconsistency on the Tariff, in a manner which made poor B., begin to look for some place to hide himself. His DELICACY ON THE TEXAS QUESTION was then commented upon. The distribution then came up, and he upset the flimsy argument of Mr. B. He then came to the state election, and proved that the praise which Mr. B. had awarded to himself in regard to the sale of the main line and other matters, were not due. He represented the situation of this state, and that our representatives, when the Locofoco party were in power, had been engaged in legislating for the blue birds instead of the people.

During the whole of Mr Karns' speech, he continued to use up Mr. B so completely that before he was done it was plain to see which way the wind had turned. Mr. Karns proved himself to be superior to Mr. B., in every particular. He is a much better orator, has a much better command of his temper, and is much superior in knowledge of governmental affairs, and is a better constitutional lawyer. Just let these two men stump the country till the Presidential election, and Clay's majority in Allegheny county will be 4000. PLUM.

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.
B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market.

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelion Chusans, Tissais;
Crape d'Cypress, Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassourand Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Giupare, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured nett for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do; Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.,
With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.
oct 3—wtf

Information Wanted.

☞The subscriber, a resident of York County, Pa., is anxious to know the residence of Elizabeth Dellinger, a daughter of John Dellinger, late of York county, Pa., deceased. She left York, Pa., about twenty years ago, then about two years old, and has not been heard of since. Any information respecting her would be thankfully received, and by her writing to the undersigned she may hear something to her benefit.
JOSEPH HOLLAND.
☞The editors of the west please copy, and confer a favor on an orphan. oct 3—w3t*

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plum Township, Allegheny county, on the 21st day of September, 1844, a dark bay horse, about 10 years old, and about 15 hands high, and is crippled in his fore feet, supposed to be done by founder; and had on his back an old saddel. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or else he will be disposed of according to law.
SAMUEL HALL.
oct 3—w3t*

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Joseph Wilson, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, dec'd. Those persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will please make known the same to me without delay. And all persons indebted to the said estate will please call and settle the same immediately.
JOHN S. WILSON, Administrator,
Jefferson township.
oct 2 w6t

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,
NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.

THE next session of the College will commence on **Monday**, October 7th. Application for the admission of Students, or for further information, to be made to REV. JOHN B. KERFOOT, Rector.
Post office address—HAGERSTOWN, MD.
sept12—wt15oct.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1844.
R. W. POINDEXTER—T. S. CLARKE—J. MARSHALL.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—℘ lb.	
Pots	3½@3¾
Pearls	—@4½
Scorchings	3¼@3½
Saleratus	4½@5
Ale—℘ bbl.	
XX Ale	—@6,00
Common	—@5,00
Axes—℘ dozen.	
Holmes'	—@12,00
Mann's	13,00@14,00
Anchors—℘ lb.	
Juniata	7 @8
Axles—℘ lb.	
Axles	8 @9
Batting—℘ lb.	
Superior	9 @12½
Common	@ 9
Buckets—machine—℘ dozen.	
Large size	2,62½@2,70
Small size	—@ —
Beeswax—℘ lb.	
Yellow	—@27
Blooms—℘ ton.	
Blooms	50,00@55,00
Brooms—℘ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,12@1,62
Shaker	2,00@2,25
Barks—℘ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	—@4,00
Black Oak	—@3,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—℘ bushel.	
At the river	—@—
From wagon	—@ 4½
Cotton—℘ lb.	
Tennee & Alabam	7 @ 8½
Chocolate—℘ lb.	
Number 1	—@12½
Cocoa, prepared	26 @24
Candles—℘ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 8
Pittsburgh Star	20 @—
Cincinnati do	—@23
Sperm, best brands	—@38
Do inferior	—@33
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—℘ lb.	
No. 5 to 10	—@16
" 11 to 13	—@17
" 14	—@18
Increasing ¼@1c. ℘ lb. to No. 24.	
Long reel—℘ dozen.	
No. 500	—@ 8½
" 600	—@ 7½
" 700	—@ 6½
" 800, 900, 1000	—@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb	—@23
Carpet Chain	—@20
Cotton Twine	—@25
Candle Wick	—@17
Coffee—℘ lb.	
Java, old white	—@12½
St. Domingo	6¼@ 6½
Laguayra	7½@ 7½
Rio	6¾@ 7¾
Havana	—@—
Copper—℘ lb.	
Braziers'	29 @30
Sheathing	29 @30
Bolt	—@35
Old	6 @18
Cordage by coil—℘ lb [10 ℘ cent. off these prices for cash.]	
Castings, Foundry, ℘ lb., net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	
Bevel'd gearage do	—@3½
Light machinery do	—@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	—@3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	—@3
over 10 in	—@3
[10 ℘ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Grate Bars	—@3
Hollow-ware assort'd	—@3½
Dog Irons	—@3½
Sad Irons	—@6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons	—@6
Wagon boxes	—@3½
Dearborn ℘ set	—@62½
Counter weights	—@62½
Tea kettles, doz.	—@ 9,00
Waffle Irons	—@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar	—@ 2,50
24 in. bow front	—@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—℘ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	8 @ 8½
3-4 Laurel & Brunswick	8 @ 9
Pittsburgh	—@ 7½
37 Light	—@ 6½
3-4 Light	5½@ 6
Waltham fine	—@ 9½
33 Bleached	8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths	9 @13
Tickings—	
33 Saco	—@11
Rochester	—@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c	18 @19
Drills—	
Town Boot, Suffolk	9½@10
Bleached do	10½@11
Prints—	
Common	6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors	9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue	11½@12
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	15 @17
Alum	4 @ 4½
Assafoetida	25 @ 28
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	22 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
Do Copavia	35 @37½
Brimstone	4½@ 5
Camphor, refined	75 @1,00
Chloride Lime, cask	8 @ 9
Cochineal	1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar	21 @22
Copperas	2 @ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	31 @37
" Copal	38 @50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shellac	16 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	75 @87
Jalop, powdered	80 @ 88
Litharge	5¼@ 6½
Liquorice Root	7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball	19 @22
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	62 @75
Madder, Umbro	22 @25
Madder, Common	18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil, Vitriol	4¼@ 5
" Castor	1,00@1,25
" Cassia	6,00@6,50
" Cloves	2,75@3,00
" Lemon	2,25@3,00
" Peppermint	3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey	3,50@4,00
Quinne	—@ —
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Aminon	20 @25
Sal Soda	5 @ 6
Senna	18 @25
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	11 @12
Dye Wood—℘ lb.	
Camwood	5¼@ 7
Fustic	2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2½@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.	
Polished	11 @12
Feed—℘ bushel.	
Bran	—@—
Shorts	—@—
Feathers—℘ lb.	
Kentucky	25 @29
Ohio & Penn'a	26 @30
Fish—℘ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	—@—
No 1 hlf-bls	—@ 7,25
No 2	11,00@11,25
No 2 hlf-bls	—@—
No 3	8,00@ 8,25
No 1 kitts	—@—
Herring, No. 1	5,50@ 5,75
No 2	4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1	—@17,00
No 2	—@—
Shad	—@ 8,50
Cod, ℘ lb	—@—
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@25
Soft	20 @22
Hard	—@11
Currants, Zante	—@12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	16 @18
Malaga	—@12
Raisins, Muscat	—@—
Bunch	2,50@2,75
Bloom	—@—
Cranberries, bush	—@1,75
Lemons Sicily, bx	5,00@6,00
Oranges do	4,25@4,50
Peaches dry, bush	—@ 50
Apples dry	—@—
Apples green, bbl.	1,00@1,25
Flour—℘ bbl	
Extra brands	—@3,87
Superfine	3,75@3,80
Scratched	—@ —
Fine	—@ —
Rye Flour	—@3,37
" hf. bbls	—@1,75
Buckwheat	—@—
" hf. bls	—@—
Fire Brick—℘ M.	
Fire brick	—@13,00
Freights—℘ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.	
Flour, ℘ bbl	70 @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c	—@45
Feathers	—@80
Furs & Peltries	—@75
Wool	—@75
Rags	—@75
Ashes	—@45
Oil of all kinds	—@50
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	—@45
To Cleveland	—@35
Western.	
Via the River.	
To Cincinnati	—@ 50
Louisville	60 @65
St. Louis	—@100
Glass—	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ℘ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9 00
Claret, ℘ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—℘ box—	
City brands.	
8x10	2,50@2,75
10x12	3,70@3,75
12x18	8,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,81@2,12
10x12	2,81@3,12
Gunpowder—℘ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@4,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—℘ bushel.	
Wheat	75 @—
Rye	—@37½
Oats	16 @17
Corn	—@37½
Barley	40 @50
Glue—℘ lb.	
Pittsb. common	—@—
Ginseng—℘ lb.	
Ginseng	—@25
Hay—℘ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	6,50@ 7,00
Clover	—@—
Straw, 100 bdls	—@—
Hides—℘ lb.	
Missouri	9 @12
Spanish	15½@17½
Do salted	20 @13
Do kips ℘ skin	1,25@1,62
Green	4½@ 5
Hemp—℘ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	—@—
Manilla	—@—
Hops—℘ lb.	
First sort '44	10 @12
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,75@1,87
Spanish	1,30@1,40
Manilla	1,20@1,25
Lead—℘ lb.	
Missouri Pig	3¼@3¾
Bar	—@4
Common sizes Pipe	5¼@6
Sheet	—@6
Leather—℘ lb.	
Sole, Baltimore	20 @22
New York	16½@19
Damaged	15 @17
Slaughter	20 @24
Skirting	23 @25
Harness, black	20 @23
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36,00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	28,00@33,00
Kips finished	24,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@—
N. England Seating,	
No 1 ℘ dozen	15,00@—
2 do	35,00@—
3 do	25,00@—
Sheep skins	2 @
Lumber—From pile—℘ 1000 feet.	
Pine, clear, inch	—@18,00
Common, "	—@ 8,50
Clear, 1¼ "	—@27,00
Com'n 1¼ "	—@12,75
Clear, 2 "	—@36,00
Com'n 2 "	—@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do	—@ —
1 in. common	—@16,00
Oak do do	28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ℘ 100	1,75@ 2.00
Laths, sawd, 100	—@—
Maleable Iron—℘ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@15
Molasses—℘ gallon.	
Sugarhouse, Bost	—@45
" N Orleans'	—@40
New Orleans	31 @32
Country	—@—
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ℘ brl	2,50@2,75
Pitch	—@4,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@—
" N. Carolina	—@4,50
Turpentine, gall	50@ 50
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—℘ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—℘ gallon.	
Linseed	70@ 75
Lard, City	50@ 60
Olive	—@5,50
Sperm, bleached	1,10@1,15
" unbleached	1,05@1,10
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	70@ 75
Tanners, ℘ brl	15,00@24,00
Paints—℘ lb.	
Prus. Blue	1 00@1,25
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1¼@ 2
Chrome Green	38 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 7
" in oil, pure, keg	1,65@1,75
" No. 1	1,37@1,50
Red Lead	7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre	2½@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	34 @38
Pig Metal—℘ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@28,00
" Forge	27,00@28,00
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@30 00
" Forge	29,00@30,00
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	25,00@27,00
Plaster Paris—℘ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@14,50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	7 @7½
" Shoulders	—@4½
" Sides	—@4½
Hoground, city cure	—@—
" country cure	—@—
Lard, No 1 in kegs	5¼@5½
" 2, in kegs	—@5½
" 1, in bbls	—@5¼
Butter " 1, in kegs	6½@ 7
" " 1, in roll	8¼@9
Cheese, W. Reserve	4 @ 4½
" Goshen	—@—
" Pine Apple	—@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℘ bbl	—@3.50
Do Butter	—@1,50
Potatoes—℘ bushel.	
Mercer	—@—
Neshannocks	—@25
Rags—℘ lb.	
Country mixd	2½@2½
Do good white	—@3½
Rice—℘ lb.	
Rice	—@4¼
Salt—℘ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	—@1,12
1 in store	1,20 @1,25
2 afloat	—@—
Table, doz. box	1,50 @2,00
Seeds—℘ bushel.	
Clover	4,00 @4,50
Timothy	1,31¼@1,37½
Flaxseed	—@ 80
Spices—℘ lb.	
Cloves	—@35
Cassia, in Mats	—@22
Ginger	—@10
Nutmegs	—@125
Pepper	—@12½
Alspice	—@16
Snakeroot—℘ lb.	
Virginia	—@—
Seneca	—@25
Soap—℘ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@5
Cincinnati yellow	—@5
Chillicothe yellow	—@5
Pittsburgh brown	—@4¼
Cincinnati brown	—@4¼
Chillicothe brown	—@4¼
Castile	—@—
Starch—℘ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@5¼
Cincinnati No 1	—@6¼
Steel—℘ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18½
Do single	16 @17
Best German	—@12½
" Eagle	—@10½
" Hoop L	—@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	—@16
Shear single	—@—
" double	—@—
" treble	—@—
German steel	—@10
English blister	—@12½
American blister	—@ 5½
Spring	5½@ 6
Spirits—℘ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2,00@2,50
" Rochelle	2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1,75
N O	87@1,00
N E 1st proof	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,40@1,50
Sugar—℘ lb.	
N O, prime, hhd	6¾@ 7
" fair, hhd	—@ 6½
Havana, white lb	—@11
Brazil, lb	—@10½
Loaf, No 1 lb	—@14½
" 2 lb	—@13
" 3 lb	—@12
Pulverized, Philad	—@14
Spelter—℘ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
Teas—℘ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	30 @75
Tobacco—℘ lb.—[10 ℘ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 4
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	—@ 9
Plug in kegs	—@17
Plug in boxes	—@14
6 twist	—@ 5½
Cavendish	—@ 4½
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s " "	—@14
16s " "	—@14
Scotch snuff	—@16
Rappee	—@16
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap	—@25
Tinplate—℘ box.	
¼ X	—@ 9,75
Tallow—℘ lb.	
Rendered	—@5¼
Rough	—@4
Soap Grease	3¼@4½
Vices—℘ lb.	
Solid boxes	—@—
Wines—℘ gallon.	
L P Madira	2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2,00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—℘ lb.	
Prime	—@42
Full blood	—@37½
¾ blood	—@35
½ blood	—@31
¼ & common	—@28
Pulled	—@28
Zinc—℘ lb.	
Sheet	—@12½

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, Oct. 2.
Gazette and Advertiser Office.

Remarks—We have comparatively few transactions to report this week, of magnitude. Business has not, till to-day, been very brisk—the low stage of water, combining with the growing interest manifested in the election in this State, which will be over before another Weekly review of the markets shall have been issued from this office, and till this matter is finally settled we cannot expect much application to business. The rise in the rivers and the removal of all impediment to navigation on the Canal will necessarily and immediately impart great activity to the carrying trade. Many large orders on hand will now be filled and shipped, and the stocks of Pittsburgh manufactures, which accumulated somewhat during the low water, will be lessened.

Western Waters—Our rivers are on a stand, and we have now 4 feet 3 inches in the channel. We are informed that more than 12 inches of snow fell on the Mountains; and we may, therefore, confidently expect an excellent stage, if not high water. The Cumberland was still low at our latest Nashville dates. The St. Louis New Era of the 24th says:

"By Boats in this morning from the Illinois river, we learn that the water in that stream is still falling slowly, about at the rate of four inches in 24 hours; there is yet between 7 and 8 feet water in the channel.

The Hibernia, down from Weston this morning, reports 4 feet scant on the principal bars in the Missouri river."

The state of the Ohio below us, may be judged from the fact that the Ben Franklin No. 7, which was built expressly for low water between Cincinnati and Louisville, was taken off the line for want of water. However, this rise will set everything afloat.

The Weather is lowering and looks rainy. Such another spell as we had on Saturday and Sabbath last will give us very high water.

Ashes—No particular activity has been manifested this week. Some dealers are bare of stock and would willingly buy at our inside figures. We note sales of about 16,000 lbs. Scorchings at $3,30 per 100 lbs cash; five tons at $3,25 do do—both currency; and other sales to the amount of 10@12 tons at $3,25@3,50 from store.

Blooms—Sale of a small parcel at $50, 4 mos. We remark them very dull.

Brooms—Receipts have been very light through the week. The market may be said to be bare. Merchantable will readily command $1,12½@1,62½, and superior $1,75@2,25 as in quality.

Bark—We continue our quotations unaltered. Receipts light.

Cotton Yarns—The stocks are accumulating but are not large. Demand excellent and numerous orders to fill.

Cheese—The receipts, till to-day, have been comparatively light. The market is fully supplied and is dull at for good W. R. 4@4¼c and superior 5@5¼c. Some 500 boxes have changed hands.

Feathers—A few lots were received this week and resold at a slight advance. Sale of 3200 lbs. from store at 30c. ℘ lb currency. Other sales from store to the amount of 2000 lbs. at the same.

Flour—Our last weekly report closed at $4,31¼@4,37½ with an advancing market. It subsequently barely touched 4,50 and then began to recede. On Saturday the rain caused a heavy market and closed at 4,31, Monday 4,25, Tuesday $4,00; and to-day we quote fair superfine brands $3,75@3,80, with a declining market. A rise in the Allegheny may check the downward tendency by the demand which will be felt from the Furnaces.

Fruit—*Green*—We shall probably have a good supply of Apples from below. Cranberries are selling from store at $1,75 per bu. to the trade.

Dried—Apples are in good demand at 50c. and Peaches at $1 per bu. Stock of Foreign dried Fruit pretty fair except of prime Raisins, which are rather scarce.

Freights—Are scarce as yet, but they will soon be plenty. Canal Freights to Philadelphia and Baltimore are unchanged. River Freights have declined to our quotations. Should the rise of water be well supported they must go down still further.

Glass—Nothing of moment doing except filling orders. The stock of all kinds is first rate, and the trade will be very active.

Ginseng is in demand at our quotations.

Grain—*Wheat* has declined and we now quote it in fair demand at 70@75 per bu. by weight.

Rye is in demand at 37½c per bushel.

Barley is quick sale at 40@50c. Two-rowed commands more.

Oats are plenty and dull sale at 15@16c in bulk. For price in the city market see Diamond market.

Groceries—*Sugar*—Sales of 40@50 hhds to the trade, at for Inferior 6¼c, Fair 6½c, Good Fair 6¾c, Prime to strictly Prime 6¾@7c, cash and time. Demand fair.

Molasses—Fair sales of New Orleans at 31@32c per gallon.

Coffee has been rather dull and sales small—prices are well supported.

Hay—Loose Timothy is not so plenty at our quoted rate.

Hides—Dry salted Missouri would readily command 7@9c per lb, and Flint 9@12c. Few or none now in first hands.

Hops—Sales of new First sorts Hops at 12½c. The stocks in Brewers hands are quite small, and prime would meet with ready sale.

Iron—Firm at previous quotations of for common bar 3c, Juniata 3½c, Nails 4@4½c per lb.

Lead—We note a sale of 8 tons Pig Lead at $3.38 pr 100 lbs, cash. An advance is asked by holders to $3,50 @3,62½.

Lumber—The stock in the yards is sufficiently large for the season and rather dull at our quotations.

Oils—Sales of summer Lard Oil at 50c per gal. Sales of country pressed Linseed at 70c—City pressed 75c.

Pig Metal—We reported sales last week of over 500 tons of Metal. This week the sales have been few and small, say 100 tons, in parcels, at former quotations. No movement is likely to take place till supplies are received from the Furnaces.

Potatoes—Mercer are abundant at 25c per bushel. Sweet 75c per bu.

Plaster—Nothing doing Stock sufficiently large.

Provisions—*Bacon*—The sales of the week have been fair considering the stock, at former quotations, viz: Hams 7@7½c, Sides 4½, and Shoulders 4¼c ℘ lb.

Lard—Sale of 10 bbls No. 1 at 5¼c. No. 1 keg is held at 5½c. and we quote accordingly.

Butter—Roll is tolerable plenty at 8¼@9c—No. 1 keg 6¾@7c. Sales of 150 kegs.

Rice—The market is bare of Rice in any quantity.

Rags—The demand continues unabated and active.

Snakeroot—Some inquiry exists for Seneca at 25c. ℘ lb. Virginia nominal.

Seeds—No receipts of consequence on sale and we continue the quotations of last week.

Salt—Sales of 600 bbls No. 1 afloat at $1,12½ and 700 bbls from store at $1,20@1,25 ℘ nominal bbl.

Tobacco—A moderate demand exists for Leaf from the trade at our quotations. Manufactured rather dull.

Tinplate—Steady and sales at our quotation.

Wool—Owing to a decline eastward, Wool has declined here, and we quote present rates; receipts moderate.

Whiskey—We quote Raw at 23@24c ℘ gallon, and Rectified at 25c—both in active demand. Stocks very light.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser, by J. Goehring, Federal street

GOEHRING'S Yards, Allegheny city, Oct. 3, 1844.

The offerings this week were about as large as those of last week, but the demand was not so good and a slight decline was conceded to buyers on the inside figure.—The following are the sales:

242 head of Beeves at 2 @3½c ℘ lb. net.
65 " Sheep and Lambs $ —@1,12 ℘ head.

A few Hogs were sold at former prices.

FLEMING'S Yards, Allegheny City.

We have secured an exclusive report of the sales at the yards of Mr. Fleming, on the corner of Beaver and Butler sts., and hereafter will publish the sales there.—About 100 head of Beeves were sold there the past week at the same prices as quoted above. Sales likewise of two droves of Sheep and Hogs.

Retail Prices in the Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 2, 1844.

There was an abundant supply of Print and Roll Butter. The price given for the latter in store is 8¼@9c.—Poultry—fair supply. Meat of all kinds, as usual, very abundant. Really good Apples are scarce and dear.—We have examined a great many from the country around and find them generally inferior in quality and condition. We believe the crop of Apples in this neighborhood to be rather a failure this season. Since the river fell good eating apples have been scarce. Tomatoes 12½c ℘ peck. Vegetable Eggs 3c each. Turnips scarce yet and sell at 12½c ℘ peck. Peaches scarce at 50c ℘ peck. Flour must decline. Meal has fallen 25@37½c ℘ bushel.

POSTSCRIPT.

Another Letter from Mr. Clay

Just as we were going to press, we received another letter from Mr. Clay, in the National Intelligencer. After stating that he will answer no more letters between this and the election, he explains parts of his Texas letters that have been misunderstood. We have only time to give the following extract now. In our next, we will give the letter entire. This letter clearly makes Mr. Clay the ANTI-ANNEXATION CANDIDATE!

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms. I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

FALL FASHION FOR HATS.

No. 93 Wood Street,
Third door below Diamond Alley.

HAVING just returned from New-York with the Fall fashion for HATS and CAPS, I have now on hand and will continue to manufacture every variety of the most fashionable Hats and Caps at the very lowest prices. Persons wishing to purchase neat, cheap, fashionable Hats and Caps are respectfully invited to give him a call.
S. MOORE.
oct 2—d1m&w2m

Greenville Furnace for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Ironmasters to the above property, situated in Preston county, Va., to which is attached some 3000 acres of land, abounding with abundant supplies of ore and timber Convenient railroads for the transportation of ore *to*, and metal *from* the furnace, and a great variety of patterns and flasks and other usual appendages to such establishments, it is believed, render the said estate desirable to those who wish to engage in the business—in short, the above furnace ranks among the *very best* in this region, both for the quantity and quality of its productions. We offer to sell or lease the said estate on the most favorable terms. Address either of us at Brandonville or Kingwood, Preston county, Va.
H. HAGANS.
E. M. HAGANS.
ju 9—w3m*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold, by the Assignees, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next, a valuable farm, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, on the turnpike to Washington, containing about 32 acres. This land is excellent for farming purposes, is well watered, and is also first rate coal land. The buildings are a new frame house, with three rooms and kitchen and a stable. Persons wishing to examine the property can wait upon Mr. Davis, who resides on the premises. The sale will take place upon the premises at 12 o'clock M. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
DANIEL HOUSTON,
NATHAN PATTERSON,
Assignees of D. H. Buchanan.
aug 28—w8t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MURRAY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
HENRY POTTER, Administrator.
Jefferson Township, Aug. 24—w6t*

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE & SON,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Dye-Woods, Acids, Dye-Stuffs, &c., &c,
Have removed from 34 to 27 Cliff street, near Fulton,
NEW YORK.

THEY have constantly on hand and for sale an extensive assortment of the above articles, all of which are offered on accommodating terms, and warranted to be of the best quality. [sept 20—w2m

GEORGE EDWARDS & SON,

37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers of—

Bonnet Caps,	Dress Caps,
Infants' Caps,	Mourning Capes,
Capes and Collars,	Chemisettes,

Blond & Cotton Ruches, Bonnet Frames & Crowns, Wholesale Dealers in French and American Artificial Flowers at manufacturers prices: Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Buckrams and Crown Linings, French Willows, Chip, Wire, Cap Springs, etc.

The attention of merchants and milliners is respectfully invited to our assortment of the above goods, to which we are receiving constant additions of every new and desirable article in the line. aug 28—w2m

Orphan's Court Sale of
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[L S]

Pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, and on motion of T. MOELLN, Esq., and petition of Robert Duncan, Administrator of Aaron Sullivan, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th day of Otober next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

All those 18 lots of ground being a subdivision of lots Nos. 44, 45, 72 and 73 in the borough of Birmingham. Said lots from 1 to 9 inclusive being a sub-division of lots Nos. 44 and 45 and bounded by Neville street, Denman street, Virgin alley and lots Nos. 36 and 37, each lot being 60 feet, 8 5-10 inches in depth, by 21 feet in width, excepting No. 1 which is 22 feet in width. Said lots from 10 to 18 inclusive, being a subdivision of Nos. 72 and 73, and bounded by Neville street, Grosvenor street, Virgin alley, and Nos. 64 and 65, each lot being 60 feet 2 9-16 inches in depth by 21 feet in width, excepting No. 18 which is 22 feet in width. For further particulars see the plan of said 18 lots in the hands of the Administrators, and as filed of record with the petition in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court; and also for the title to said lots reference may be had to the petition and statements attached thereunto filed in said office, or to the Deeds in the hands of the administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third the purchase money to be paid in hand. The remaining two-thirds to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises respectively, and payable at the expiration of six years, the interest thereon payable annually.

By the Court.
sep 17—w3t THOS. FARLEY, Clerk

PORTABLE
THRASHING MACHINE.
Warranted to be thoroughly built, and to work well.

MADE AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM BASTIAN,
Opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill,
PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THESE Machines are beautiful, simple, and compact are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No Machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 1000 of them are now in use in the western districts of the state of New York, and as many east of the mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 40 to 50,000 bushels each; and on thorough trial they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the WORLD.

W. B. has been building and vending the Machines for seven years past in the city of Pittsburgh, and has sold upwards of *Four hundred*, and never has an instance occurred where they have not given entire satisfaction,

N. B. All Machines Warranted or no Sale.
ju 25—w3m

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

FOUR CENTS PER POUND will be given in Wall Paper, Writing or Wrapping Paper, for Rags, delivered, in any quantity at the Paper Warehouse of
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE, 64 Wood street,
aug 8—w3m one door above Fourth street.

LARD LAMPS.

THOMAS BROWN, corner of Virgin alley and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, has for sale the best Lard Lamps in the western country; together with a large stock of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japan ware, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash. Country merchants and farmers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Gutter Tin and Spouting always on hand, and jobbing in general attended to on the shortest notice.
n 31—d&w1m

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent his steam flour mill, with three building lots on Pike street.

The mill is conveniently situated on the canal for receiving wheat, or loading Flour, and is capable of manufacturing as much flour and of as good a quality as any mill of its size in the western country, it is also most eligibly situated for the sale of stuffs.

Declining health, (asthma,) induces him to sell. To eastern men who desire to establish themselves in the west in any species of manufacturing, no location offers greater inducements. The low price of coals, and the advantages of water communication, entitle Pittsburgh to preference.
aug 13—3md&w STANDISH PEPPARD.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

RAIN AND SNOW!!

After a serious drought we have been blessed with an abundant shower of rain and, what is rather unusual, a steady and continued fall of snow. On Saturday morning about 1 o'clock A. M. it commenced raining and continued to about the same hour or something later, on Sabbath morning, when it commenced snowing. Great was the surprise of our good citizens when they looked out to see that old Father Winter was there with his white head, bobbing, we suppose by way of greeting, after so long an absence. Jack Frost was about too, and twitched the noses and fingers of those who ventured out, by way of convincing them that it was'nt old winter's ghost that they beheld. Toward noon it rained again and the snow disappeared. The afternoon was clear.

RISE IN THE RIVERS.

We are glad to be able to announce to our friends at a distance that the rivers are rising.

Two feet water in the channel at 6 o'clock last evening.

THE BIBLE.

In Mr. Webster's great BunkerHill oration, the following passage occurs. It isworthy to be written in the records of every American family:—

"It has been said, with very much veracity, that the felicity of the American Colonists consisted in their escape from the past. This is true so far as it respects political establishments, but no further—They brought with them a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion, and literature. THE BIBLE CAME WITH THEM. And it is not to be doubted that to the free and universal reading of the Bible is to be ascribed, in that age, that men were much indebted for right views of CIVIL LIBERTY. The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine.—But it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, HIS OWN DIGNITY, and his EQUALITY WITH HIS FELLOW MAN."

Shall this book of the people be excluded from our Public Schools? Forbid it "Liberty!" Forbid it Heaven!

SHERIFF TROVILLO

This public officer has again shown his hatred of the Whig press by refusing to publish the Proclamation of the President's election in any of them. Sheriff Trovillo will not let the Whig citizens of this county know any thing about these matters if he can help it. We understand some of the Locofoco crew about the Court House, in discussing the matter, said that the Whig press must be put down and kept down. We can tell these gentry that they *can't* put the Whig press down, nor keep it down. They should recollect it is a bad rule which won't work both ways. If Whig officers should *retaliate* in kind, they will know who set the *precedent*.

A Speculation.

An offer was lately made in the columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer, to pay $500 cash in hand to any responsible man who would pledge himself to pay ten cents for each and every vote Mr. Clay gets more than Mr. Polk in New York, but it has not been taken yet

WHIGS, LOOK HERE!

The New York Tribune gives some advice and propounds some queries to the party there, which exactly suits this latitude. Here is part of the article:

"Whigs of each Town, Ward, and Election District! we mean *you!* Have you a thorough canvass? Do you know just who are entitled to vote at your Poll, and who will see that every Whig vote is cast? Have you men appointed to visit every uncertain voter and make sure that the falsehoods of our opponents do not swerve him from the support of the Country's vital Interests? If so, your duty is in good part discharged; but if not, Wo to the recreants whose apathy shall bring down disgrace and disaster on us all. Mind that you have just two things which *must* be done—1st, to see that all the legal votes are polled, and that the Whigs are not defrauded out of ours; 2d, to be *certain* that no Illegal or double voters are suffered to pollute the Ballot Box. Do this in your own ward, and all is right. Neglect it, and your shameful treachery will open a dark page in your Country's history—doubly dark in your own."

These are our sentiments and we press them home upon every man in the cities, county, and state. We are not getting up a procession now in which you may join, or get on to the side walk and look on, at your option. Nothing of the kind. This is not every body's business, but the work of every individual, and no one can or dare neglect it without disgrace to himself. It is your duty, and it is your honor to perform it. "England expects every man," every free trader, "to do his duty," and you Whigs, American Republicans, friends of the Union and of the Tariff, your country, the "Union as it is," expects you to do your duty by voting yourself *early*, & then looking after your neighbor, especially if he be careless or wavering, that the machinations and gold of England shall not ruin the prosperous times we now enjoy under the Tariff of 1842. *American* resistence to *Foreign* interference, is the watch-word.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—A man named Samuel Dobbs was stabbed in the back, the left shoulder on Friday, afternoon, by another man named Wm. Reading. It appears that they had a quarrel previously, but yesterday, Reading found Dobbs with a lady of easy virtue, who, he thought, rather belonged to himself. A fight was the consequence and R. was knocked down. He then went out of doors and threatened what he would do. Dobbs approached him with a stick and Reading stabbed him. The occurrence took place in the Fifth Ward. Reading was committed to the tombs.—Dobbs is not dangerously wounded.

ANTI-BIBLE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Shunk, the loco candidate for Governor, arrived in this borough on Thursday evening last, escorted by a few of the "ever faithful" democracy—and it was precious few indeed. His reception was cold—and utterly devoid of every species of enthusiasm. There was no *eclat* attending it—no out burst of popular feeling—none at all. Mr Shunk has no doubt learned by this time, that the people of this section of Pennsylvania, will not countenance any man in courting popularity at the expense of principle. Walking in Catholic processions to court Catholic favor—bowing to the host and pandering to religious prejudices and sectarian feelings, is no way to win the affection, confidence and support of the people in this region. Nor will an intimation of a willingness if elected, to banish the sacred Word of God from our Common Schools, find greater favor with the Bible loving people hereabouts or elsewhere in our good old state. A man who hopes to meet the favor of the people, must act an honest part, and eschew all tricks and intrigues. Mr. Shunk may find to his sorrow that in making the Catholics his partizans, he has done so by forfeiting the confidence and support of Bible loving protestants. And besides, it is unworthy the patriot, man of honesty or principle, to fan the embers of sectarian strife at this unpropitious moment, when the worst and most lamentable consequences have grown out of it in one section of our own State, as well as in another State, already. It may be a source of gratification to Mr Shunk to know that the Liberty candidate for Governor in this State, thinks with him and Bishop Hughes on this Bible question. That *disinterested* patriot also goes for putting the Bible aside, lest its too *common* use might lead our children to treat it with less reverence than it deserves. Truly, we live in a wonderful age! Political and moral abstractionists will refine away all the good old notions, customs, and observances, not to say, *blessings*, that we ever enjoyed! *O tempora! O mores!—Washington Reporter.*

Judge Wilson and his Calumniators.

The Steubenville Herald, edited by a son of Judge Wilson, alluding to the reiteration by Dr. McCook at the Locofoco mass meeting in this city, of the slander concerning the dealings of Mr. Wilson with the U. S. Bank, says:

The reiteration of this infamous calumny upon Judge Wilson is the more aggravated, from having been made in a city, in a place, and before an audience wherein and with whom the Judge could be but partially acquainted—where he is known, such calumnies are harmless. And in this case, it is the more infamous from the fact, known to this calumniator, that Judge W. has almost as often as such charges have been made or insinuated, invited the persons making or insinuating them, if responsible for damages, to put them in such form of words as that they could be brought into court and there investigated. But this they have carefully avoided. He once brought the cowardly scoundrels before the grand jury of Jefferson county, but the jury, by a party vote, refused to bring in a bill. The Whigs in favor of a bill, the lokies against it. The lokies did not wish to put an end to what they considered a good electioneering story, whilst the Whigs wished to see justice done and the innocent vindicated. He now challenges this McCook to put his charge of corruption and perjury in such shape as that a legal investigation can be had. He knows not, as yet, the *words* used by him; they may, perhaps, be sufficient for his purpose.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

Plain Thoughts for Plain Men.

"Strike! for your altars and your fires!
God! and your native land!"

MY FRIENDS:—You are again called upon to choose a Governor of this great Commonwealth. This is a glorious privilege, which millions of oppressed people in the old world, envy you—and to enjoy this, and that other greater blessing, religious liberty, thousands of foreigners are yearly leaving their native land and flocking to our shores. Did you ever see one of them stay away from the election? Many of them are deceived, but they try to do their duty, and will you a descendant of those men whose toil and blood gained this glorious heritage of freedom, will you not vote?

Gen. Joseph Markle is the Whig candidate for your suffrages—for many years a plain farmer. He shewed his love for his country, in the hour of her utmost need—his past life and history, familiar as house hold words to every Pennsylvanian—is the best guarantee he can offer of his devotion to the best interests of his country.

He is pledged to sustain those measures, which are of vital importance to our state. He advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst all the states. The withdrawal of this money from the United States Treasury, will make a Protective Tariff necessary, for the support of the Government. But says the demagogue, "It is'nt right to waste these lands, we will need them in time of war." Gen. Markle, answers, "you forget, my friend, that they are now wasted by the General Government—but should there be a war, Uncle Sam shall have the money, and we will help him in the fight."

Our state debt is $40,000,000 Our taxes are already enormous, and yet for some years we have failed to pay the interest of this debt. We desire to regain our credit by punctually paying the interest of this debt. Our share of these public lands is needed to do this and to lessen our taxes, which are now so high that many of our citizens are emigrating to the west, where the soil is more fertile, and taxes are light. "But," says the demagogue, "if we get these lands, the rich man, who now pays $400 a year will then pay $200, while the poor man, who pays $3 will pay $1,50." "Certainly," Gen Markle answers, "but to the rich man with large income this tax is light—he complains not of its burthen—'tis the poor man, with a large family to support, who is toiling to leave them something—he feels this taxation. 'Tis the man who is rising to the top of the ladder."

We desire to see Public Schools multiplied throughout our state, so that all our children may be educated. We wish to see the system improved. Let the best men in our Commonwealth be placed at the head of these schools—on this rising generation depends the safety and happiness of our glorious Republic—if they are educated we have no fears of its endurance. But, so long, as the pittance which is now doled out, is so small, we cannot expect that competent men will offer themselves, when they can make more money at other pursuits. Increase the salaries of these men, this land fund will aid us in this glorious work.

Let us have in the west a Blind Asylum to educate those beings who cannot look out upon this beautiful world.

Build up a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, where mutes can be made useful members of society.

Build up a Lunatic Asylum, wherein can be gathered the insane of our western countries, who are now wandering about our land a torment to themselves and a burthen to their friends. Many of them might be restored to usefulness and happiness. But at least we should provide them with a home, where there wants can be attended to, and their comforts increased.

Give us our share of the Public Lands, and we can accomplish all these benevolent objects

These are a few reasons why we should all vote for Gen Joseph Markle. WHIG.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—For the purpose of demonstrating to the good people, and especially the good Liberty men of this region, the *truth* of the oft repeated declaration of Liberty editors and orators, "that the Liberty party is too pure, and its candidates are men of too much morality, to suffer it to take part with either of the other *corrupt* parties," and especially that honest Liberty men may see the danger of their being made instruments in the hands of a few designing old Locofocos, who, by pretending great love for Abolitionists, are playing directly into the hands of their old associates,—we would call their attention to the conduct of a Reverend Liberty elector of Western Pennsylvania; this man, who, until recently, was famed for his denunciations of Catholicism, both from the pulpit and in private circles, is now, notwithstanding his position as an elector on the pure and *unmixable* Liberty ticket, busily engaged on all suitable, and some unsuitable occasions, in electioneering for that tool of Catholics, Francis R. Shunk, and he boasts that he will vote for Shunk and one or two other candidates on the Loco ticket, and make out the remainder of his ticket with Liberty men. But it is believed by men of all parties here, that after getting what Whig abolitionists he can to support the Liberty ticket, he will himself go the whole "natural allies of slavery" ticket, from James K. Polk down to the lowest man on it.

I have just learned that another Liberty elector in the same county, who is also an old Locofoco, is but little behind his Reverend colleague in his support of Locofocoism, the only difference being, that the latter having once been a military character, appears to think that the *Major* part of his duty as a Birney elector *consists* in knocking down any man who has temerity enough to support Henry Clay in his presence; the minor part consists in a uniform support of Polk, and the whole locofoco ticket, by *talking* for them; and it is fair to presume that after the liberty party has approved of all this, there will be no objection made to the trifling little matter of *voting* for the loco ticket, as by so doing he will certainly contribute more towards achieving the object of the Liberty party, viz. the defeat of the Whigs, than he can by supporting the Liberty ticket.

This kind of conduct may not go down just so well with those honest Liberty men who support the party, believing that by so doing they oppose slavery; but no matter, it exactly suits their locofoco leaders, who, knowing it to be impossible to succeed by fair means, organized the third party, hoping thereby to defeat the Whigs by Whig votes. It might be well, though, for honest liberty men to examine the matter a little before they sell themselves to Locofocoism. A. G.

APOLOGY.—We owe an apology to our Elizabeth friends for not publishing the following proceedings before. They were placed in the hands of the compositor on the day they were received, to be published next day but so *carefully* laid away that they were overlooked until they came to light at this late hour. We will try and do better next time.

MEETING IN ELIZABETH.

A respectable number of the Whig citizens of Elizabeth township, (pursuant to notice) convened at Union Hall, on Friday, the 30th of August, and organized a meeting by appointing Peter Patterson, chairman, and Ira B Tebbets, Secretary. On motion the following constitution was read and adopted. Constitution of the Tariff Club of Elizabeth township.

Art. 1st. Name. The name of this Club shall be the Tariff Club of Elizabeth Township

Art. 2d The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five.

Art. 3d The duty of the President shall be to preside at all its meetings, appoint all sub-committees, and call extra meetings in conjunction with the Executive Committee

Art. 4th. The duty of the Vice President shall be to assist the President in preserving order, and in case of the Presidents absence, to preside over the meeting and have his full power—the first named to have the priority.

Art 5th. The duty of the Recording Secretary shall be to keep a record of the proceedings and have them published when desired by the Club, and the duty of the Corresponding Secretary shall be to correspond with other Clubs, in order to give and receive any information that will forward the cause.

Art. 6th. The duty of the Executive Committee shall be to receive and pay out all money for the benefit and support of the Club, and also to provide at least two speakers for each meeting, to call extra meetings in conjunction with the President—three shall form a quorum to do business.

Art 7th. The Club shall meet at such times and places as the majority of members may determine.

Art 8th. The whole Club shall be considered a Committee of Vigilance for Elizabeth tp, and make use of all honorable means for electing Henry Clay to the Presidency, and T. Frelinghuysen to the Vice Presidency of these United States, and Joseph Markle, Governor of Pennsylvania, they being the friends of the protective Tariff and American Workshops, and enemies to the Annexation of Texas, and British Workshops.

After the adoption of the constitution, the following gentlemen were nominated and unanimously elected as officers of the Club, viz: Peter Patterson, President; Vice Presidents, Wm H Fiffe and Boyd Kelly; Recording Secretary, Ira B Tebbets; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob Sigler; Executive Committee, Col Wm Douglass, James McCune, Alexander McClure, Matthew Henderson, and Andrew Boyd, Jr. On motion Mr Daniel McCurdy was invited to address the meeting, which invitation he accepted, and addressed the meeting in a very eloquent manner. On motion society adjourned to meet on the 3d of September, at the school house in Wild Cat Hollow, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and other Whig papers in the County

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At a meeting of Union Hall Clay Club of Elizabeth Township, held at the Union Hall School house, a committee consisting of Messrs Wm. Douglass, James M'Cune, A. McClure, A. Boyd, Jr. and M. Henderson, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, We, as Pennsylvanians, feel that the coming fall elections posseses to us questions of great and enduring interest. And, Whereas in the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, and Theodore Frelinghuysen to the Vice Presidency of the United States, we feel assured, that we will enjoy the benefits and blessings, which must be the sure result of the salutary operations of a Tariff, that while it affords a sufficient amount of funds to meet the expenses of an economical administration of Government, yields ample protection to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the nation. And, Whereas, we firmly believe that the election of James K. Polk would be the death warrant of our present tariff,

Therefore, Resolved, That we will give a hearty, cordial and unanimous support to Henry Clay, because he is specially pledged to preserve the Tariff of 1842—to distribute the monies arising from the sales of public lands among the several states, to whom the public domain properly belongs, and because we believe him to be eminently qualified to fill the high duties of chief magistrate of this nation.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the purity and ability of Theodore Frelinghuysen, whose goodness of heart and whose talents have been such as to extort praise even from his enemies.

Resolved, That we look with confidence to the election of Gen. Joseph Markle to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. We are his neighbors, and know him to possess in a great degree, all those qualifications which will be required in the next Governor, to aid in building up the shaken credit of our state, by introducing an economical administration of our affairs.

Resolved, That we will give a vigorous and hearty support to the Antimasonic and Whig county ticket, knowing it to be a good ticket, composed of gentlemen sound in their principles, strict in their integrity, and well fitted to discharge the duties of the various offices to which they have been nominated.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

The Union as it is, the American Union, and nothing but the Union! The Bible as it is, the Protestant Bible, and nothing but the Bible!

The *Union* and the *Bible!*
Oh! in what mystic ties
These sacred things are woven with
Our future destinies.

For these our honored Fathers fought,
For these they bled and died,
Shall we their value set at naught,
Their sacrifice deride?

The Puritans of Plymouth Rock,
A holy martyr band.
For conscience and the Bible's sake,
Left home and father land.

They braved the stormy ocean god
To escape the fiery wave
Of bitter persecution's rod,
Willing to find a grave

In ocean's watery sepulchre,
Or on an unknown shore,
So they might worship undismayed
The God we all adore.

They raised that glorious standard there,
('Gainst Kings and Popes decrees,)
The Bible and the Cross—the sign—
"In hoc signo Vinces."

"We conquer in this sign"—the Cross—
O'er Priestcraft's iron rod,
And with the *Bible* we secure
Freedom to worship God.

Our Revolutionary sires,
For *civil* liberty
Kindled their holy altar fires
Around that *sacred tree.*

'Tis the omnipotence of truth—
The Bible—makes us free—
Palladium of Civil and
Religious Liberty.

Let us eschew the Bulls of Popes,
And by the Bible stand,
That Magna Charta of our hopes,
The light of every land.

Shall *Rome* dictate to us a rule
To educate our youth,
And banish from the Common School
The word of light and truth?

Shall Romanists or Infidels
On freemen dare to bind,
In superstitious ignorance,
Such chains upon the mind?

Let the Union and the Bible,
As they are, our motto be,
They are the only safeguards of
Our Nation's Liberty.

Our Union as it is, should be
Dearer than life to all,
With *Union* and the *Bible* we
Must stand—without them, fall.

AMERICUS.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Something for Catholics who respect their own Church.

DIALOGUE.—*A Protestant.*—"You know I am not a methodist. Yet what would you think of me if I were to go to a camp meeting, join in the exercises, and make an exhibition of sympathy with them, and union with the Methodist Church?"

A Catholic—"I should think you a hypocrite, and treat you accordingly."

Protestant—"Such exactly has been Francis R Shunk's conduct He joined a procession which was strictly Roman Catholic, and made a public demonstration of the communion with the Catholic Church, for the mere purpose of obtaining favor with its members."

Catholic—"Well, then, he shall not have my favor, nor my vote either. I am a democrat, but I will vote for no man who insults my understanding in that manner."

The above, as we are informed by a friend, is substantially a conversation which took place a few days ago between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic. Is there any honest and intelligent man of the latter faith who can decide otherwise than his fellow Catholic in this instance. Of the fact of Mr Shunk's walking in a Catholic procession—*which no other Protestant in Pittsburgh did*—there is no kind of doubt. He does not and cannot deny the charge. The act on his part was a piece of the lowest demagogueism, which so far from answering its purpose with any party or sect, ought to condemn him utterly in the estimation of Whigs and Democrats, Catholics and Protestants. It is an act which should be made known by the press throughout the State. We will do our share, at least, in exposing the unworthy artifice, whatever may be the calculating policy of timid contemporaries. A few days ago we heard this pronounced—"a small matter," by one of Mr Shunk's alarmed friends. But it is no small matter to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, a man capable of so mean a trick to entrap supporters. The Governor of this State should be high minded, independent and frank, with nothing to conceal in his religion or his politics. There is nothing in the enjoyment of office which tends to purify a demagogue—and by this rule, if Mr Shunk should be Governor, we know not why his administration should be free from the taint of his electioneering system.

From the Brattlesboro' Phenix.

THE POTATO CROP.

Since our state election and its exciting scenes have passed, no topic has so engrossed the attention and conversation of every circle in our midst, as the almost entire failure of our potato crop, and the curious disease that is its cause.—During all the early part of the season, the promise of a large yield was very flattering. But within a month, the vines in most of the fields have died, and on examination, were found to have a slimy, rotten appearance. On digging the potatoes, quite a proportion of them are found to be rotten, and in some places they are found so putrid and send forth such an obnoxious effluvia, that they cannot be dug at all.

Some persons have dug their potatoes and put them in their cellar, in hopes to stop the spread of the evil, and in a few days the whole bin has become one rotten, putrid mass. We hear of other farmers losing their hogs, by feeding them with potatoes partly affected. This epidemic is by no means local and confined in its operations. We hear of its ravages in every quarter, and many of our exchange papers from other states, have notices of its effects. In some places, it seems to have destroyed the entire crop, in others it has been more partial.

Many causes are assigned for the disease, but none of them satisfactory, and like epidemics among cattle and men, we must be content to witness its ravages without knowing its cause, or discovering its remedy. The same disease prevailed extensively last year, in Southern New York, part of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey. A full discription of the disease and extent, may be found in the invaluable report of Mr. Ellsworth of the Patent Department, made to Congress in January last.—We give some extracts below:

"One who is esteemed high authority on this subject, speaking of the crop, says that "through nearly the entire extent of the state of New York, (and it is said also in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,) it is rendered almost valueless by a disease new to farmers here, which, in most cases attacked the potatoes before they were dug. Many crops were worthless when dug from the ground; and almost all crops began to decay immediately after drying and rapidly decayed till they were an extremely offensive putrid mass. The diseased potatoes are said to be poisonous, and to have caused the death of hogs fed upon them. In this section of the State, the disease is not as universal as it is represented to be in other places. I have heard of no injurious effect from feeding them—my hogs have eaten them freely, uncooked, down to the present time, (December, 1843,) without injury."

In no case have we heard of an increased crop but the language, as applied to different sections, is, "nearly 50 per cent less, owing to a rot which seized them before the time for taking them out of the ground;"—"50 per cent. less, owing to a rot produced by a long drought, followed by heavy rains;"—"75 per cent. less; they rotted in the ground when ripe, from a week's excessive heat, day and night, while the ground was constantly wet, from which fermentation ensued except in dry soils;"—an average crop, but a total loss, owing to rot, supposed to be caused by the excessive amount of rain, and the extreme hot weather in August; the potatoes rotted after being gathered."

"It is said, that in the vicinity of Philadelphia where farmers have planted from 1 or 2 to 10 or 15 acres, they have lost them almost bodily;" and in some instances, 1200 or 1500 bushels have decayed after they were dug.

"The disease with which, as has been mentioned above, the potatoes has been attacked, has excited more than usual attention. The cause is generally attributed to the peculiarity of the weather. In one agricultural paper, we find the disease ascribed to a "premature ripening," which caused the first set of tubers to sprout for the second crop. In another it is mentioned thus: "The cause of the disease, or sudden decay, has not as yet been satisfactorily accounted for. It has generally been attributed to their not ripening perfectly, and having been harvested prematurely. Our opinion, however, is, that it was caused by the superabundant moisture of the soil, in which they were allowed to remain too long. In support of this view, we would observe that, in one of our fields, which is low and of a retensive soil, we were compelled to leave a part for ten or twelve days after the first part were harvested, before we could finish; and many of those last dug were effected, and soon rotted after exposure to the air. The tops of our potatoes, in one field, which were planted early, withered and dried long before we supposed the roots had ripened. They were dug early, and immediately stored in the cellar, with very little exposure to the sun; and no trace of disease as yet, (December,) has been discovered, while others in the same neighborhood, under the same circumstances, but left until a later period before they were dug, have nearly all been destroyed. It does not appear to be confined to any variety; but the pink-eyes and the mercers have suffered most.—In some cases, where the diseased potatoes have been fed to hogs and cattle death ensued."

"A gentleman to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, mentions that he heard, two or three years ago, from one of the foreign ministers of this country, that a similar disease had attacked the potatoes in his country, but as yet we have been unable to find any notice of the same in any European publication. We find the following desdription of the appearance and progress of the disease in an agricultural journal: "The pink-eyes are almost universally affected. The disease first manifests itself by a black spot on the surface of the potato, which rapidly spreads, till the whole root becomes soft and worthless. Many farmers have lost their entire crops; the disease, in many case, destroying the roots while in the ground; and in others the potatoes, after having been carefully stowed away in the cellar, apparently free from disease, and sound, in a few weeks were thrown away, utterly lost."

Every person feels the destruction of this crop to be a great calamity, yet we presume few are fully aware of its importance, either to the Union or our state. We find upon an examination of the census returns of 1840, that there were raised in the Union the year previous 108,298,000 bushels.

Our own state raises about one thirteenth of this quantity, and there are only three states that exceed it in its potato crop.

New York,	raises	30,123,614	bushels.
Maine,	"	10,395,280	"
Pennsylvania,	"	9,535,663	"
Vermont,	"	8,869,751	"
New Hampshire	"	6,206,606	"

There are only three counties in the state that raise a greater number of bushels than Windham. Those are Windsor, Orange, and Caledonia, which raise about 1,000,000 each. This county raises 743,366 bushels.

The anxiety felt in relation to this crop, which is only one of many important crops, may give us some idea of the heart-rending anxiety and dread forebodings felt in Ireland, by its always half-starved millions, on the failure of the potato crop, which is to them both bread and meat.

The amount of duties collected at this port for the week ending last Saturday, 21st, was	$650,670 99
Week ending 14th	689,542 30
Do. do. 7th	622,280 21
Total three weeks	$1,962,493 53

MARINE DISASTER.—The officers of the steamer Henry Bry report the steamer St. Louis hard aground, and in a very perilous position on Mrs. Graham's bar, thirty miles below Natchez. From the wheel-house forward, she rests on the bar, which is nearly dry, while under the stern is three fathoms water, and it is feared that she will break in two and be lost.

The Henry Bry took off her passengers and part of her cargo.—[St. Louis Rep., 19th.

Certificate of the Efficacy of Sellers' Celebrated Liver Pills.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Some time since I was taken with a severe pain in the right side, which continued for some months, when I was taken with a severe coughing and spitting of blood, which reduced me so much that I had forever given up all hope of recovery. I applied to various physicians, but with no effect, the last one to whom I applied informed me that I was in the last stage of Consumption, and beyond the hope of recovery. Being persuaded to try a box of your valuable Liver Pills, I did so and can assure you before taking them all, my health was perfectly restored. Had I not taken them I solemnly believe that ere this I should have been in eternity. Yours, ALFRED FRAYZER.

Millersburgh, Ohio, July 13, 1844.

☞ The above certificate shows that Consumptive diseases may have their beginning in diseased Livers, and that by setting the Liver right, the patient's life is often saved.

WHILST THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Mr R. E. Sellers—Sir: I have been an afflicted man for the last six or seven years. The most alarming feature of my disease was bleeding of the lungs. When your Liver Pills were first offered for sale in our town, I purchased a box of them, and have used but little medicine of any other kind for a long time, and I verily believe they have been a means of saving my life. It is very certain that without the relief which they gave me, I could not have lasted long; I must have died. I believe your Liver Pills to be the best I ever used or known to be used, and recommend to every body. ABRAM BANKS.

Cookstown, July 12th, 1844.

☞ Here is another instance of the connection of disease of the Lungs with disease of the Liver, to be remedied by the Liver Pill.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS. No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va.; P. HUGHS, Canton, O.; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. C. WICK, Wayne; J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, O., and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city, Pa. sept 30

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 28th day of October next.

The Administration account of Samuel Large, Executor of the estate of Fulkard Fulkinson, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of George Cochran, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Hart, late of Pitt township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Zacheus Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas White, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Swords, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Swords, late of Ross township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Dickey, Administrator cum Testamento Annexo on the estate of John Mehaffy, late of West Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of Chas. Thorn, Administrator of the estate of John Fife, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Taggart, executor of the estate of Hugh Taggart, late of the city of Pittsb'gh, deceased.

The Administration account of John McKnight, acting Executor of the estate of Margaret Gooseborn, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Elizabeth Ferguson and William Douglass, Executor of the estate of David Ferguson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Robert Martin, Administrator of the estate of Adam E. Tomlinson, late of Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of C S Bradford, Esq, Administrator of the estate of James Findlay, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Henry Chalfant, Executor of the estate of Ezekial Reed, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Hugh Roland and Fauntley Muse, Executors of the estate of Joseph Fenton, late of McKeesport, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, Executor of the estate of Mary Sampson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Jane McDowell and Presley McDowell, Administrators of the estate of Alexander McDowell, late of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Wiland, Administrator of the estate of Peter Wiland, late of Pine township, deceased.

The Administration account of David Lyons, Executor of the estate of James Logan, late of St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Stevenson and Alexander McAdams, Executors of the estate of Arthur Forbis, late of Findlay township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Loughry and Thomas Gibson, Administrators of the estate of John Loughry, late of Indiana township, deceased.

The Administration account of Joseph Edmundson and Samuel McCurdy, Executors of the estate of James McMeehan, late of Robinson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Ezekial Harker, Administrator of the estate of Henry Griner, late of Lower St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Aber and Robert Wallace, Executors of the estate of James Morrison, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Wallace, Administrator of the estate of James Wallace, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary McMurray and William Sturgeon, Administrators of the estate of Joseph McMurray, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Carothers and John King, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Ross, late of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of John K Graham, Administrator of the estate of Maria Graham, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

The Administration account of William W. Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca French, late of Allegheny county, deceased.

The Administration account of William W. Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Otterson, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, James Kerr and Robert H. Davis, Administrators of the estate of Foster Graham, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of David R. Coon, Administrator of the estate of A. P. Coon, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of William Pentland, Administrator de Bonis non of the estate of Christopher Magee, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Abraham Lauback, Guardian of the estate of James P. Leslie, minor child of George Leslie, deceased.

The account of Samuel Stewart, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas G. Steel, deceased.

The account of John McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Joseph Estep, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Dr. J. C. McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas Long, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased

A supplementary and final act of George Watson, guardian of the estate of Margaret Johnston, minor child of John Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

sept 27—d1t&w4t P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh;" Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany,	

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend. Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844.—d&wly.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.

april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account. W. W. WALLACE,

april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS, Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

Dr. Bechter's PULMONARY PRESERVATIVE.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenzas, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, Pains of the Breast and Sides, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing and Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Inflammation of the Lungs, and arrest of approaching Consumption.

IT has been but a few years since this medicine has been introduced into this country, and has been productive of the most astonishing and unexpected results. As several hundred certificates of its effects have been heretofore published it is only necessary now to remind the public where it can be obtained genuine

Throughout Germany it is known as the "Life Preserver," and is the only medicine in use there for the above affections.

It is put up in half pint bottles, with full directions—50 cents a bottle.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.

sept 23 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE Of Valuable Real Estate.

L S

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court for the payment of debts, &c., and on motion of T. Mellon, Esq., and petition and accounts of John McMasters, Jr., acting Executor of Thos. McKee's Estate, filed;

Will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 5th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following Real Estate, to wit:

FIRST—All that certain Lot of ground, with a 3 story Brick warehouse thereon erected, fronting 22 feet 6 inches more or less on Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and extending back 110 feet to Exchange alley, being part of Lot No. 97 in Col. Wood's plan being part of the same property conveyed to the said decedent by William Anderson and wife, by deed dated 5th April, 1818, and recorded in Book A, vol. 27, page 299.

SECOND—A certain lot or piece of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot marked in the plan thereof No. 458, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning on Cherry alley at the corner of the Lot on which the Associate Reformed Church is erected, thence northwardly along said alley 22 feet 6 inches, thence westwardly a parallel line with Sixth street about 60 feet, thence in a parallel line with said alley 22 feet 6 inches, thence eastwardly about 60 feet to the place of beginning.

THIRD—A certain other Lot of ground, in said city, commencing at the corner of the lot last above described, thence northwardly along Cherry alley 22 feet feet 6 inches, thence westwardly in a parallel line with Sixth st, about 60 feet, thence in a parallel line with said alley 22 feet 6 inches, thence eastwardly along the line of the lot last above described about 60 feet to the place of beginning, on which said two lots last above described is erected a frame shed formerly used as a carpenter's shop.

FOURTH—A certain lot or piece of ground, on the corner of Cherry Alley and Sixth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, being twenty-six feet six inches in front on Sixth street, and extending back the same width on Cherry Alley ninety feet more or less and on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house fronting on Sixth street.

FIFTH—One other lot or piece of ground beginning on Sixth street 26 feet 6 inches from the corner of Cherry Alley, thence eastwardly along Sixth street 26 feet 6 inches, thence northwardly in a parallel line with Cherry alley about 90 feet, thence westwardly at right angles with said alley 26 feet 6 inches to the corner of the lot last above mentioned, thence along the line of said last described lot about 90 feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house. The two last described lots, being part of lot No. 459 in the general plan of Pittsburgh, and conveyed to the said decendant by John Seull and wife, by deed recorded in Book X, 2 vol. 47, page 296.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third the purchase money to be paid in hand; one third with interest at 9 months, and one-third with interest at 18 months. The two-thirds remaining unpaid to be secured by bond and mortgage.

By the Court. THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

sep 14—w3&1awd3w

WILLIAM MARSHALL, HAT, CAP AND FUR WAREHOUSE, No. 101 Market and 43 Liberty street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHERE will be found always on hand, superior Beaver, Otter, Nutria, Cassimere, Russia, Plain Brush and Muskrat

HATS.

Made of the best materials by competent workmen, and at greatly reduced prices—from $1 to $5 each.

I have just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with my Fall Stock of

Caps and Ladies' Furs.

Caps from 12½ cents to $12 each; such as Sealette, Hair, Seal; Plush, single and double; Cloth, Plain, and Fur trimmed; Tabby and Silk Velvet, and Glazed of all kinds.

☞ A handsome assortment of CHILDREN'S FANCY CAPS, of all patterns and colors; Muskrat Caps, coarse and fine; Sea Otter of various qualities; Superfine Otter; a new style of Mohair Caps, made in Paris; also, Mohair Cloth of the same kind to make of any given pattern; besides an endless variety of shapes and qualities, which cannot be enumerated.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST.

MUFFS—from One Dollar and Fifty Cents to Sixteen Dollars each; such as, very superior Lynx, different qualities; a beautiful article of Fitch, Gennet, Cross Fox, Imitation Lynx, Muskrat, Coney, and all other kinds; to which I respectfully invite the attention of the ladies.

A portion of my stock was purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be disposed of at GREAT BARGAINS. Only give me a call and examine my assortment and be convinced that I will sell lower than any other house in this city, even in these cheap times.

** An apprentice wanted as above.

sept 9—d1w&wst

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for the rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he mistrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine, for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment. OLIVER MORGAN.

This is to certify that a niece of mine was very ill with a Liver Complaint. She obtained one box of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which she took, and received much benefit from the same. She is now taking the second box, and is nearly recovered, and I believe it was the Pills that relieved her, as she took no other medicine. I would therefore cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under that disease. JOSEPH BOYD.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for six years with a Liver Complaint, and have applied to different physicians, and all to little or no effect, until I made use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. In taking two boxes of them, I am nearly restored to perfect health. S. DAVIS.

Mr. Jonathan Kidd—Sir, I call to inform you of the virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, in the case of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second. Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I can get money I will buy them by the dozen to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R COCHRAN.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent corner of Fourth and Wood sts, Pittsburgh; and also by JOHN SARGANT, H. P. SCHWARTZ, and J. MITCHELL, Druggists, Allegheny aug 5—wtf

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON,

Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms; and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy nine; two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still the e remains nearly one half of the vial. ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one very large worms; to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms, and there still remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.

Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by J. SARGANT, H P. SCHWARTZ and JOHN MITCHELL, Druggists, Allegheny. aug. 3-wtf

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guy andotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 9 Woodstreet, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES THOMPSON, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, in said township, and those having claims against said estate are desired to present them duly authenticated for settlement. D DUFF,

sept 2—w6t* Administrator.

WILLIAM WILLSON, Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in 4th street, between Wood and Smithfield

August 11, 1843.—wly.

NAHUM WARD'S

Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gallia County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.

april 9—w6mT

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings, 64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

WM. TATE, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,

apr 26—wlyT Agent for the Patentee.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE great "Allebasi's Medicines," have just reached this county from New York; and, in introducing them to the citizens of this section of the country, the proprietor wishes to state briefly, that these medicines are producing wonderful results wherever they have been used. Persons afflicted with any kind of disease inquire now for "Allebasi's Medicines." To be more particular:

THE BLACK (OR ALLEBASI'S) SALVE cures all kinds of Fever Sores, however bad, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Scalds, slight or severe; Sprains, Sore Throat, Ague in the face, Scald Heads, Chilblains, Poisons; Rheumatism, Inflammatory or Chronic; Swellings of every description; Weakness or pain any in part of the system, &c., &c. This Salve should find a place in *every family* in the world, as every one who uses it will testify.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS may be regarded as a sure Panacea for almost every disease which has its seat internally. It is now pretty generally admitted that the *theory of disease* is very simple—that it has its origin in a disordered state of the stomach or bowels, which produces impurity of the blood, and hence the malignant diseases which so often occur, and so frightfully spread mourning and gloom throughout whole regions of country. These Pills have abundantly proved to be pre-eminently *the* remedy for all diseases arising from the above causes. They reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity, and discharging it from the body. They cleanse the blood if impure; and if pure they prevent its becoming impure, by removing every cause or tendency to that result. As a cathartic, they are not surpassed; as an anti bilious and alterative medicine, they are believed to surpass every other medicine in the world. For diseased Lungs and Liver, Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Fevers of every type, &c., used in connexion with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster they are accomplishing great results. TRY THEM ONCE. No family or person should fail to do this.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—Only 12½ cents. This Plaster has already obtained for itself the pre-eminence over every other Plaster in the world. It costs but a trifle, but comes into almost daily use for pain or weakness in the side, chest, back, bowels, joints, muscles, loins, feet, &c, and for Lung and Liver complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous affections, &c., &c.

ALLEBASI'S TOOTACHE DROPS effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes—put into the tooth or the ear, according to the directions, and a cure is certain, where a simple Tootache is the only complaint. No family should fail to buy a package of each of the above medicines, as the whole costs only $1,12½. They will save many a sick day and many a doctor's bill.

☞ Furnished to agents and others at wholesale prices, by L. W. GILBERT, No. 79 Day street, New York, and at retail by

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.,
BRAUN & REITER, Pittsburgh,
A. HORBACH, Jr., Wilkinsburgh,
JOHN MITCHELL, Allegheny,
G. H. STARR, Ohio Township.

Oct. 20, 1843.—wly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

No 65 Market Street,

ROBERT H. PEEBLES,

HAS just received and is now opening at No 65 Market street, a complete and extensive assortment of all descriptions of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SALDERY, which he has recently selected himself, from this falls importations, at New York and Philadelphia He is now prepared to fill orders for every variety of articles in his line of business. His arrangements with the European factories, through their agents in this country, will enable him to keep a constant supply and at prices to correspond with the importers at New York and Philadelphia.

Determined to secure the patronage of MERCHANTS in the COUNTRY, he has made the most liberal arrangements for keeping up his stock and at prices that will meet with their approval. To this class of customers he would particularly address himself, having made his purchases expressly with a view to their custom

Steamboat and House Furnishers will find him fully supplied with articles in their line.

Mechanics of all kinds will find a complete assortment of Planes Edged Tools, Files, Anvils and Vices.

R. H. P. is also sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of Locks and other articles manufactured at Birmingham, by James Patterson, Jr., where orders for all articles of his manufacture will be received and promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh Oct 14 1843—wtf

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN

JUDSON & FLANEGIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET.

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf